FBIS **DAILY REPORT**

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

29 SEPTEMBER 1986

Lebanon

Units of the Lebanese Forces (LF) and Lebanese Army defeated a 27 September attack on East Beirut by supporters of former LF leader Elie Hubayqah acting in conjunction with Syria and its Lebanese allies, Voice of Lebanon radio reported. In a statement cited by the radio, LF leader Samir Ja'ja' said that Hubayqah's men had led Ba'thist, communist, and Islamic fundamentalist gunmen into Al-Ashrafiyah but the attackers were driven back across the contact lines after a 4-hour battle with an LF strike force. The radio said the attacking force comprised over 600 men, of whom 120 were captured and 200 were killed or wounded, including Michel al-Zuwayn, one of Hubayqah's chief aides. Nevertheless, Hubayqah's men briefly occupied a building belonging to Voice of Lebanon radio station and captured 100 of Ja'ja's men during the fighting, according to Voice of National Resistance radio. The radio also stated that 150 people were killed or wounded in West Beirut and the southern suburb by artillery fire from Ja'ja's forces.

In a statement on the fighting reported by Beirut radio, Hubayqah declared that the operation by his forces was not an offensive against East Beirut but was an attempt to "rescue these areas" from their "anomalous situation and harsh living conditions." The radio said earlier that the fighting followed the assassination of Marun Mash'alani, commander of the LF's barracks in Al-Ashrafiyah.

A report broadcast by Voice of Lebanon radio during the fighting accused Syria of planning the attack, claiming that Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam and Brigadier General Gazi Kan'an presided over meetings in Damascus and Beirut at which plans were drawn up to "storm and occupy the largest possible part of the eastern sector." Kan'an, the chief of Syrian military intelligence in Lebanon, subsequently denied Syrian involvement in a statement reported by Ihdin Radio of Free and Unified Lebanon, asserting that Syrian forces had nothing to do with the fighting, which was an internal conflict between supporters of Ja'ja' and Hubayqah. The Ba'th Party and the Amal Movement likewise denied any involvement in the affair, according to statements broadcast by the clandestine Voice of the Mountain radio and the Voice of National Resistance.

In another development, AFP disclosed that a French journalist was kidnapped in southern Beirut the the night of 28 September. As for the situation in southern Lebanon, Voice of Lebanon radio reported that an Israeli plane strafed a vehicle near Majdal Slim 28 September, killing two people. Two French UNIFIL soldiers were injured by a remote-controlled bomb in Jwayya, the radio said. An Amal official announced earlier that Amal had arrested many of those involved in the attacks on UNIFIL, Beirut radio noted.

Israel

Demonstrators in Ashqelon disrupted a 28 September ceremony marking the naming of a square after King Mohammed V, father of current Moroccan King Hassan II, Jerusalem radio reported. The demonstrators were angry because King Mohammed signed the racist laws enacted by the French Vichy regime, the radio noted, and there was also fury in the town over the murder of an Ashqelon resident in Gaza Market the previous day. An anonymous caller told AFP's Jerusalem office that the PLO's Force 17 was responsible for the killing of "an agent of Mosad" in Gaza.

Syria

Talks With France's Raimond — Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' met his French counterpart Jean-Bernard Raimond in New York, according to SANA, which added that the two foreign ministers discussed their countries' "cordial" bilateral relations, the international situation, current Middle East developments, and the "recent incidents" in Paris. "The two ministers' viewpoints were identical on condemning terrorism and distinguishing between terrorism and national resistance to the Israeli occupation," the agency continued.

Naval Exercises — Defense Minister Mustafa Talas viewed combined service exercises during which missiles were launched at naval targets, Damascus radio reported.

DFLP Presence Reduced — Vice President Khaddam recently told DFLP leaders that their cooperation with Fatah runs counter to Syrian policies on the Palestinian cause, according to an article in the UAE weekly *Al-Ittihad Al-Usbu'i*. The DFLP political and military presence in Damascus is thus being "conspicuously reduced," the article continued, and the DFLP has moved much of its equipment and military personnel to Sidon and southern Lebanon.

PLO

According to "well-informed Palestinian sources" cited by WAKH, Libyan Staff Major 'Abd al-Salam Jallud has promised to assist PLO dissidents in moves against PLO officials in Lebanon loyal to PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat. The agency also reported that 'Arafat will chair a new session of the PLO Executive Committee late in the week starting 28 September. An *Al-Ittihad* article cited by WAM alleged that during their meeting in Harare, Libyan leader Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi asked 'Arafat to resign his chairmanship of the PLO Executive Committee.

Libya

Col al-Qadhdhafi addressed a meeting of African revolutionary movements held "in the Gulf of Sidra," according to Voice of Greater Arab Homeland, which added that the venue was selected to affirm the African countries' resolve to defend the gulf as an integral part of Africa. Al-Qadhdhafi stressed the need to establish a popular front hostile to imperialism, Zionism, and racism, the radio continued.

Iran-Iraq War

Iraqi warplanes struck a "large maritime target" off the Iranian coast early 29 September, according to a military spokesman cited by INA. In activity the previous day, Iranian aircraft "heavily damaged" the computer control center of the Rumaylah oil station in southern Iraq, IRNA announced, citing a Joint Staff communique. Iran halted its 2-day artillery shelling of Basra 27 September, according to the agency, which noted that the shelling was in retaliation for Iraq's 25 September raids on Esfahan and Arak. Iranian antiaircraft fire downed an Iraqi warplane during the Esfahan raid, according to a military communique cited by IRNA.

Iran

IRNA announced that three "agents" guilty of two bombings in Tehran and Qom in August were executed in Qom 26 September. Abroad, the clandestine Free Voice of Iran claimed that Iranian authorities are feeling "extreme concern and alarm" following "widespread" demonstrations in Tehran 23 September.

Iraq

Two pro-Iranian Iraqi dissidents deported from Paris and subsequently pardoned by President Saddam Husayn were due to return to France 26 September, AFP reported. The dissidents' group had earlier warned that it could not be held responsible for French hostages held in Beirut if the two were not allowed to return to Paris, the agency continued.

DRA

PDPA General Secretary Najibullah received First Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers V.S. Murakhovskiy 27 September, according to Kabul radio, which added that Murakhovskiy also conferred with the chairman of the DRA Council of Ministers. Delegations from the two countries later discussed the technical functioning of the Salang tunnel, the radio reported.

PDRY

Addressing a festival on the anniversary of the 1962 "glorious revolution" in the YAR, YSP Assistant Secretary General Salim Salih Muhammad charged "enemies" of the Yemeni people with "placing obstacles, stirring up dissension, casting doubts on the credibility" of Yemeni unity, and beating the drums of war, according to Aden radio.

As for recent reports of clashes in the YAR-PDRY border area, a PDRY dissident cited by the Dubayy paper *Al-Bayan* stated that opposition forces shelled PDRY military installations in two locations during the week of 21 September.

Saudi Arabia

An Interior Ministry statement broadcast by Riyadh radio announced that all pilgrims who entered the Kingdom should leave for their home countries. Any pilgrim failing to leave will be subject to detention, punishment, and automatic deportation, the statement continued, and warned Saudi nationals against employing, hiding, or lodging any pilgrims.

Sudan

A Cabinet statement reported by SUNA announced that the airports at the southern cities of Juba and Malakal, as well as the main roads in the south, have been "secured." Airlifting of relief material will be concentrated on those towns, the statement added.

Maghreb

Moroccan Denial on Israelis — The Moroccan Embassy in Amman "strongly denied" Polisario's claim that senior Israeli Army officers accompanied by the Moroccan heir apparent have inspected military facilities in the Western Sahara, the Amman paper *Akhbar Al-Usbu'* reported.

Mauritanian Blacks Sentenced — Twenty black Mauritanians were sentenced to prison terms for "unauthorized public assembly and the distribution of leaflets which threaten national security," AFP revealed. The group had protested the Arabization of the country, claiming that the vast majority of the population is black African, the agency continued.

Cyprus

Quoting Arab sources, the weekly *Ta Nea* alleged that Mosad is planning to "settle scores" with Palestinians in Cyprus, adding that the Israelis intend to kill the three PLO gunmen jailed for murdering three Israelis in 1985.

FBIS

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AL-ITTIHAD on Plan To Kill Abu Nidal in August

JN281724 Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD in Arabic 27 Sep 86 p 1

["Exclusive" dispatch]

[Text] Tripoli — Reliable Palestinian sources have said a plan was discovered to assassinate Fatah-Revolutionary Council leader Sabri al-Banna, also known as Abu Nidal, in an Arab capital in the middle of August. The authorities of that country arrested those behind the attempt and transferred them for interrogation. It is believed the Zionist Mosad recruited agents from the West Bank and sent them to carry out the assassination.

AL-ITTIHAD: Al-Qadhdhafi Asks 'Arafat To Resign

JN281800 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 1725 GMT 28 Sep 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 28 Sep (WAM) — Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi proposed to PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat during their recent meeting in Harare that he resign from the chairmanship of the PLO Executive Committee to pave the way for a Palestinian unity including all resistance factions and that he remain honorary chairman of the PLO.

Reporting this, the newspaper *Al-Ittihad* said 'Arafat told the Libyan president he would resign on the first day of the PNC meetings to allow the election of a new Executive Committee chairman.

The newspaper cited a Palestinian source as saying 'Arafat told Al-Qadhdahfi of his readiness to take all measures to achieve Palestinian unity.

'Arafat on Harare Summit, Relations With Syria

PM261301 London AL-MAJALLAH in Arabic 24-30 Sep 86 pp 20, 21

[Interview with PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat by Nadim Nasir in Harare "during the nonaligned summit"]

[Excerpts] Question: Obviously the nonaligned summit devoted its main effort to the question of South Africa. Where did the Palestinian problem and the Iraq-Iran war stand at this summit?

Answer: The Palestinian problem was the twin of the South Africa question at this summit. This is because of the great similarity of the two problems. In Palestine there is a racist colonialist occupation just like that in South Africa. Some people tried to deal with the Gulf war as if it were a side issue, but from the first moment I decided to resist such attempts. I appealed to the Iranians to respond to the Islamic and international efforts to stop this war. [passage omitted]

Question: But the Iranians refuse to stop the war, although they agree with what is being said about it serving only imperialism and Zionism.

Answer: After all these years of bloodshed the Iranian citizen is now against this war. It has become evident to the Iranian delegation in Harare that anyone advocating the continuation of the war is isolating himself. [passage omitted]

Question: You are asking the Africans not to restore diplomatic relations with Israel while the biggest Arab state is establishing diplomatic relations with this Zionist state.

Answer: In fact, this question was raised, but we answered it with the question of whether the African leaders would accept the Arabs establishing diplomatic relations with South Africa. I would like to assert here that the resumption of relations with Israel by three African states was due to the weakness of the Arab stand. The cause of this penetration is the collapse of Arab unity. Nevertheless, I would proudly say that the majority of Africa will remain loyal to the Palestinian people's struggle. Certain media sources tried to distort the Palestinian effort toward Africa when I spoke about Palestinian material assistance to Africa. The fact is that it was us who asked the African countries to help us and they all responded to our request.

Question: What is the truth regarding the situation between you and Jordan since the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement was canceled?

Answer: Unfortunately it was the Jordanian Government that took the initiative of burning the bridges between it and ourselves. For our part, from the premise of the distinctive relations between the Palestinian people and the Jordanian people, we still adhere to the confederation formula between the Jordanian state and the Palestinian state. The Amman accord was one of the options for the implementation of the Fes Arab summit plan. It is known that the seven-man committee headed by King Hassan II was one of the options. But the work of this committee was stopped under the pressure of certain Arab parties. The Jordanian-Palestinian option has now been frozen, but we will continue to try to implement what the Arabs agreed upon at Fes, which is to reach a just, lasting, and comprehensive peace in the Middle East on the basis of the Palestinian people's inalienable rights, including the right to self-determination and the establishment of an independent state. The idea of an international conference was proposed by the Fes summit, and President Francois Mitterrand put it to Soviet leader Gorbachev during his recent visit to Moscow, adding to it the proposal on the need to set up a preparatory committee to prepare for this conference. The PLO has supported this proposal. [passage omitted]

Question: Were any meetings held between you and Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam during the Harare summit meeting?

Answer: We agreed at the Palestinian leadership meeting in Baghdad on opening a new page with sisterly Syria. We are still committed to this decision. Algerian, Soviet, and Arab efforts are being made to mend the rift between us and Syria.

WAKH Cites Khalaf on PNC Session, PLO Issues
JN271646 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1255 GMT 27 Sep 86

[Text] Dammam, 27 Sep (WAKH) — Salah Khalaf, Fatah's second-in-command, has said all the Palestinian factions have now prepared themselves for a PNC session, except for the PFLP, with which discussions are under way on the subject.

Salah Khalaf, also known as Abu Iyad, said in statements carried by the Saudi newspaper *Al-Yawm* today that five factions making up 99 percent of the Palestinian forces have signed a document and that copies of it were handed to Algeria and the USSR. Algeria had suggested that Palestinian factions meet to reconcile their differencies. The USSR has been mediating among the factions.

Khalaf said that the PLO has decided to convene a PNC meeting in an Arab country by year's end. He added: Algeria is the most likely place, with Sduan a possible alternative. Khalaf said that they were now awaiting the outcome of contacts being held with the PFLP and Syria to avoid their isolation.

On the PLO's finances, Abu Iyad said that the majority of the Arab states had not fulfilled their commitments to the PLO, with the exception of Saudi Arabia and the UAE, which makes irregular payments. He attributed the failure of some Arab countries to meet their commitments to the Iraq-Iran war or to peculiar economic conditions. All the same, Khalaf added, the PLO is not going through a crisis for two reasons: Such difficulties are nothing new; and, as a final resort, we can seek assistance from our people in all parts of the world, despite their difficult circumstances.

Asked about a possible return of Palestinian fighters to Lebanon, Abu Iyad said: Following the 1982 exodus from Beirut we were anxious for those Palestinians who had been living in Lebanon to return to Beirut. The fighters did go back to their camps, not to fight, but as ordinary civilians. He added: We also armed the entire population in these camps to spare them further massacres.

Khalaf said that relative to the disarray in Arab ranks, Palestinian relations with Tunisia are good and are a model of Palestinian-Arab ties. He said: Tunisian-Palestinian relations are based on the principle of noninterference in each other's affairs. We deal with whomever President Bourguiba chooses. Khalaf said: To reduce the number of our fighters in Tunisia we closed down a camp in Wadi al-Zarqa out of considerationfor the circumstances of that small country. They are being sent to places from where they can fight against their Zionist enemy, rather than to Algeria and Sanaa. We have, therefore, cut back on our presence in the interest of normal relations with Tunisia. He added: The measure was not forced upon us by Tunisia; we made this decision to regulate our relations with Tunisia, and I would hope the Tunisian example will serve as a model for other Arab countries.

On 'Arafat's Africa tour, Abu Iyad said it has scored many positive points, including the opening of PLO offices on the continent, despite the fact that four African nations have reestablished diplomatic ties with Israel.

Baghdad VOP: Khalaf Condemns Iranian Attacks
JN261814 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1708 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] Brother Abu Iyad [Salah Khalaf], Fatah Movement Central Committee member, has condemned the continued Iranian attempts to occupy fraternal Iraqi territories. In a statement to the newspaper *Al-Khalij* published in Al-Shariqah yesterday, he said: We cannot ask the Arabs to help us liberate Palestine and at the same time accept Iran's occupation of part of the Iraqi Arab land.

DFLP Reportedly Reduces Presence in Syria
JN271927 Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD AL-USBU'I in Arabic 25 Sep 86 p 1

[Text] *Al-Ittihad Al-Usbu'i* has learned that Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam recently told the DFLP's leaders that their cooperation with Fatah runs counter to Damascus' position on the Palestinian cause.

Palestinian sources in Damascus told the *Al-Ittihad Al-Usbu'i* correspondent that the DFLP's political and military presence in Syria and north Lebanon is being conspicuously reduced.

The sources added that the DFLP had moved a good deal of its equipment and military personnel to Sidon and southern Lebanon and evacuated a number of its positions in Damascus.

uf subsectKUWAIT

Interior Ministry Official Returns From USSR
LD262242 Kuwait KUNA in English 1354 GMT 26 Sep 86

[By Khalid al-Tarrah]

[Text] Kuwait, Sept 26 (KUNA) — Interior Undersecretary Major General Yusuf al-Kharafi returned here Friday from a four-day official visit to the Soviet Union.

Al-Kharafi, who had met senior officials of the Soviet Interior Ministry, said his talks in Moscow were "totally successful."

He voiced hope for continued security cooperation between the Soviet and Kuwaiti Interior Ministries.

Al-Kharafi said a number of senior Soviet Interior Ministry officials have accepted invitations to visit Kuwait extended during his trip to Moscow.

During his visit to Moscow Al-Kharafi was accompanied by director general of the General Department of State Security Col. Fahd al-Fahd, Ahmadi Traffic Director Col. Mosaed al-Qattan, Criminal Investigation Department Director Col Abdallah al-Faris and a number of other senior ministry officials.

PDRY

WAKH: Foreign Minister Denies Clashes With YAR
JN281742 Manama WAKH in English 1600 GMT 28 Sep 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, Sept 28 (GNA) — Dr Abd al-Aziz al-Dali, foreign minister of the Democratic Republic of Yemen, denied reports of armed clashes between the two Yemens.

In a statement to UAE newspaper *Al-Ittihad* published today he described such reports as "fabricated aiming at creating tension between the two Yemens, a matter that is absolutely rejected by the leadership of both countries."

He added contacts are underway between the two countries "at the highest levels to preserve the brotherly relations between the two Yemens and achieve unity."

Dr al-Dali expected an imminent meeting between the leadership of both Yemens.

Al-Bid Discusses Amnesty, Trials, Ties With YAR
JN280911 Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD AL-USBU'I in Arabic 25 Sep 86 p 3

[By Mahbub 'Ali]

[Text] Aden — YSP Secretary General 'Ali Salim al-Bid has said a decision by last week's meeting of the party's Central Committee to convene the general party congress next June was meant to allow sufficient time for preparation on the political, party, economic, and popular levels and to draft a comprehensive analytical document to be submitted to the conference.

In an exclusive statement to *Al-Ittihad Al-Usbu'i*, Al-Bid said that over the past few months, the YSP leadership has managed to restructure the party organizations, which had been subjected to what he termed deviatory practices of the conspiratorial, rightist, and opportunist line of former PDRY President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad.

He asserted that work is now going on to remove the economic consequences of the events of 13 January in all areas. Work is also going on to implement the general amnesty decision, he added. Al-Bid said those not covered by the amnesty and who appeared on a list prepared by the prosecutor general will be named soon in advance of their public trial. He made no mention of a date for the trials, but said it will be announced on the completion of legal proceedings by the competent authorities.

Al-Bid characterized relations between the two parts of Yemen as close and brotherly, based on bonds of one homeland and one people. He added: We are always anxious to foster ties with our brothers in the north, and we make every effort to maintain our unity, contacts, and dialogue.

Salih Speaks on Yemeni Unity, January Events
LD261932 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Excerpts] A speech and artistic festival was held this evening at the National Theatre hall in Al-Tawwahi to celebrate the 24th anniversary of the glorious revolution. The celebrations were attended by brothers Salim Salih Muhammad, assistant secretary general and secretary of the Central Committee; Dr Yasin Sa'id Numan, member of the Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of Ministers; Muhammad Sa'id 'Abdallah Muhsin, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee; Sa'id Salih Salim, member of the Political Bureau and minister of state security; a number of members of the Central Committee and ministers; and members of Arab and foreign diplomatic corps accredited to our country.

At the beginning of the celebrations, Brother Salim Salih Muhammad delivered a speech on behalf of the party at the beginning of which he conveyed the greetings and congratulations of the Central Committee and its Political Bureau to the masses of our Yemeni people in the North and to our brothers in the leadership of the northern part of the dear homeland, wishing them success in serving the interests of our people in the northern part of the homeland and wishing the Yemeni people progress and prosperity.

The brother assistant secretary general reviewed in his speech the savage methods that were practiced by the reactionary feudalist monarchist regime in the northern part of our homeland against the toilers. They are methods of exploitation, persecution, prevention of democratic freedom, and throwing thousands of strugglers in prison.

On Yemeni unity, Brother Salim Salih said: We realize that the enemies of our Yemeni people, who are not pleased to see the Yemeni homeland unified and progressive, are the ones who are placing obstacles, stirring up dissension, and casting doubts about the credibility of the establishment of Yemeni unity and are beating war drums.

They thereby aim to keep the Yemeni people divided and disjointed so that they cannot contribute to the liberation struggle of our Arab peoples. He stressed that our YSP is bent on security and stability and that it will continue to make efforts with the brothers in the northern part of the homeland to activate the work of the unity committees, encourage unionist activities among the masses and creative organizations, discuss economic matters, and coordinate economic development plans in the Yemeni homeland. It will also continue to make unionist efforts in various spheres.

The brother assistant secretary general also touched on the ominous 13th January conspiracy implemented by the conspirator, 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, which aimed to destroy the party, abolish its leading role, and set up the dictatorship of an individual. He stressed that the Central Committee had dealt responsibly with the destructive results and massive losses that resulted from the conspiracy and was paying great attention to the return of life in the country to normal and to repairing the damage to the countrymen's homes and economic establishments. [passage omitted]

He touched on the general amnesty decree issued by the Supreme People's Council Presidium and said: Aden opens its arms to those who want to return from among those to whom the general amnesty decree applies. As for those who were involved in the conspiracy, justice awaits them and will not pardon their abominable crime. [passage omitted] He reaffirmed our party's support for the Palestinian revolution and the Palestinian people's right to self-determination and to establish an independent state on their national soil. He also reaffirmed our party's support for the Lebanese national movement in its struggle to liberate southern Lebanon and for the unity and Arabism of a democratic Lebanon.

He stressed that those who are backing the U.S. plan for alleged peace in the Middle East are but fostering an illusion. The reality is that of a Zionist-U.S. aggression against our Arab peoples, and this should be resisted. [passage omitted]

Defense Minister Meets YAR President in Sanaa

EA290045 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
2030 GMT 27 Sep 86

[Text] Brother Colonel Salih 'Ubayd Ahmad, candidate member of the Political Bureau and defense minister, today met in Sanaa with Brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress in the northern part of the homeland. During the meeting, Brother Salih 'Ubayd conveyed to him the greetings of Brothers Ali Salim al-Bid, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee; Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, member of the Political Bureau and chairman of the People's Supreme Council; and members of the YSP Political Bureau on the occasion of the 24th anniversary of the 26 September immortal revolution. He expressed pleasure at participating in the celebration of the anniversary of the immortal revolution and the hope that further victories would be won and achievements made in various fields He expressed confidence in the continuation of the steps to unite the homeland.

On his part, Brother Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih asked him to convey his greetings and those of the sons of our Yemeni people in the northern part of the homeland to their brother officials in the leadership and government and to all the sons of our people in the southern part of the homeland.

The meeting was attended by Brother Rashid Muhammad Thabit, member of the Central Committee and minister of state for unity affairs; Brother 'Abdallah al-Bashiri, chief of the general staff and member of the Standing Committee; and Yahya al-Arashi, minister of state for unity affairs and member of the Standing Committee.

AL-BAYAN Cites Opposition on Internal Differences

JN281513 Dubayy AL-BAYAN in Arabic 27 Sep 86 pp 1, 14

[Text] London — *Al-Bayan* — New reports about the violence in the Bayhan area in the northern part of Shabwa Governorate in the PDRY last week have been disclosed to *Al-Bayan*. In an exclusive statement, a leadership member of the PDRY opposition announced that Bayhan Airport and the Armed Forces camp there came under intensive shelling by opposition elements and that the shelling lasted for a long time. The source added that rumors of a clash between YAR and PDRY forces are baseless.

The sources also disclosed that a similar incident took place in the city of Saywun in Hadramawt Governorate. Reports reaching Ta'izz and Sanaa from Aden disclosed the existence of sharp differences among political and party leaders in Aden — differences that were clearly demonstrated during the Central Committee's recent meeting.

The reports also say the differences centered on some transfers in the party leadership that were severely opposed by other elements of the ruling party. As a result of these differences, Aden radio and television stations suspended tranmissions for 2 1/2 hours, after which the Central Committee's resolutions were announced. Travelers from Aden saw armed men in main areas of the city — something that was not seen in the months before the propaganda campaigns between the ruling officials in Aden and the supporters of 'Ali Nasir, who are present in large numbers in North Yemen.

SAUDI ARABIA

SPA Cites Iranian Oil Minister on 'Friendly' Talks

LD282202 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1715 GMT 28 Sep 86

[Text] Jeddah, 28 Sep (SPA) — Iranian Petroleum Minister Gholam Reza Aqazadeh has pointed out that during his meeting with Saudi Petroleum and Mineral Resources Minister Ahmad Zaki Yamani today, views were exchanged on the situation in the oil market prior to the forthcoming OPEC meeting.

In a statement to SPA following the meeting, he described it as fraternal, good, and friendly. He added that he was looking forward to the implementation of the agreement reached to obtain firm markets with acceptable prices.

Regarding OPEC's forthcoming meeting, the Iranian minister said there were two important subjects that we should discuss, the first concerning production quotas and the second concerning prices. He added: "As for the subject of the countries' quotas, we should strive according to the points under discussion and the issues that exist to arrive at acceptable proposals. Each country will try to submit the issues or the points that support its stance vis-a-vis its quota in order to arrive at a result."

He added: "We will work at the forthcoming meeting for the sake of the points under discussion and express our views on some of them, on some countries' previous quotas, and on other similar factors affecting the specification of new quotas. We will study these to reach results acceptable to all, God willing."

The Iranian petroleum minister added that today's meeting was to study the points and viewpoints that have been put forward in this connection. He emphasized that the topics discussed during today's meeting were not related to OPEC's production ceiling but covered the allocation of production quotas of OPEC member-states and the method of arriving at these quotas.

He added that if we determine every quota we will be able, on the basis of the capability of markets to purchase oil, to precisely allocate every country's scheduled quota. He also said that we must arrive at more desirable and satisfactory prices than these and that we are expecting the price of oil to reach approximately $19 a barrel at the end of this year. He added that we will work to achieve satisfactory prices.

Regarding his future predictions on the oil market, he said that this topic falls within the framework of the next meeting and that it is a topic upon which we have to exchange views. He added that it is natural that demand will be greater in the last 3 months of the year. He pointed out that OPEC member-states presently face the existence of large quantities of oil loaded on tankers at sea and that there also are some states among the OPEC member-states that have oil at sea.

He added that the oil-consuming countries' reserves have become very large. He said we are presently studying what the prices are that we want to achieve, and on the basis of this agreement and on the basis of fixing the price we will study the export quotas. He noted that we are making efforts so that the agreement we will arrive at will not fall though. He emphasized that the circumstances are suitable so that any decision made will stick and will be consolidated. He also emphasized that OPEC has overcome a difficult stage and difficult days and said we all must make efforts to compensate for the past and to benefit from the new situation.

Sudanese Prime Minister Postpones Visit

LD291205 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1130 GMT 29 Sep 86

[Text] Sudanese Prime Minister al-Sadiq al-Mahdi has postponed his visit scheduled for today to the kingdom because of the death of his brother.

Interior Ministry Urges Pilgrims to Leave

LD281349 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 28 Sep 86

[Text] The Interior Ministry informs all pilgrims and those performing the 'umra who came to the kingdom and whom god assisted in performing the pilgrimage and all their rituals amid security, safety, and tranquility that, as all rituals have now ended, all those, of any nationality, who came for pilgrimage, the 'umra, or for a visit should leave the kingdom and return to their countries in safety and security. They must not remain and they should respect the dates of their departures, whether by air, sea or land, and return to their own countries by the scheduled dates.

The Interior Ministry, while informing brother pilgrims, those performing the Umra, and visitors, hopes that everyone will respect its request to leave. Failing to do so is an infringement of all systems, instructions, and norms. Consequently, anyone failing to do so will be subject to detention, punishment, and compulsory deportation.

The ministry wishes to draw the attention of citizens and those legally resident in the country not to employ any pilgrims, those performing the Umra, or visitors who fail to leave the country and not to give them any assistance to stay in the country illegally.

The ministry also warns citizens or foreigners against accommodating, hiding, or shielding anyone who stays behind in the country. If anyone is proved to have given any form of assistance, cover [word indistinct], the punishment will be very severe and both the maximum prison sentence and fine will be implemented. Anyone committing an infringement will shoulder responsibility for the rights and duties of the one who fails to leave the country.

The ministry reaffirms its denunciation of such acts and requests everyone to avoid any infringements in accordance with the norms and instructions and in the interest of the general public. God will lead the people along the right path.

UAE

WAKH: Cargo Ship Held by Iran Returns to Dubayy

JN271124 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0920 GMT 27 Sep 86

[Text] Dubayy, 27 Sep (WAKH) — The cargo ship *(Karacom)*, which belongs to the Al-Fujayrah-based National Shipping Company, returned to Dubayy after its release by the Iranian Navy following a 10-day seizure.

Dubayy port sources have said the UAE merchants' shipment, which consisted of 111 out of 322 containers on board when the ship was seized by the Iranian Navy en route from Al-Fujayrah to Dubayy, was unloaded.

Today's issue of the Al-Shariqah newspaper *Al-Khalij* quoted Dubayy port sources as saying the *(Karacom)* will head for Bahrain via Al-Fujayrah today to unload its cargo for Bahraini merchants and then go on to Saudi Arabia and Kuwait.

It was decided that a local ship repair and maintenance company in Dubayy will repair the British oil tanker *Pawnee*. The 68,000-metric ton British tanker was the target of an air attack while sailing in the Arab Gulf on 23 August.

YAR

President Receives Visiting PDRY Officials

JN271940 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic
1700 GMT 27 Sep 86

[Excerpt] Brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress, today received Defense Minister Brother Salih 'Ubayd Ahmad and Rashid Muhammad Thabit, minister of state for union affairs, both from the southern part of the homeland, and those who came with them to take part in the 24th anniversary celebrations of the immortal 26 September revolution, which delivered our Yemeni people from the chains of injustice and oppression and freed them from foreign imperialism.

They conveyed to the brother leader and the secretary general the greetings of his Brothers 'Ali Salim al-Bid, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee; Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme people's Council; and members of the Political Bureau, together with their congratulations on the 24th anniversary of the immortal revolution. They also expressed their appreciation for the growing achievements and huge developments in various fields in the northern part. They expressed their admiration for the advanced standard of the youth and military parade. The brother leader noted that all the achievements are to the credit of our people in the two parts, regardless of the field of achievement or standard. He asked them to convey his greetings and the greetings of our people in the north to their brothers, to the leadership, to government officials, and to all the sons of our people in the southern part of the homeland. [passage omitted]

QNA: AL-'ARAB Cites Official on 'Ali Nasir

JN290910 Doha QNA in Arabic 0835 GMT 29 Sep 86

[Text] Doha, 29 Sep (QNA) — A ranking YAR official has denied that Sanaa is former President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad's permanent headquarters. He said that 'Ali Nasir Muhammad visits Sanaa now and then. The Qatari paper *Al-'Arab* today cites the Yemeni official, whose name it did not disclose, as saying that contacts are underway within the framework of the continued attempts to have officials in Aden convince their brothers who are in the YAR to return to the PDRY in any way they prefer. The Yemeni official explained that thousands of civilians and military personnel, including Central Committee members, arrived in Sanaa following the recent events in Aden and that they are residing in Ta'izz and Sanaa, as well as in camps specially set up for them.

The Yemeni official emphasized that the YAR has no preconditions in this respect and that it seeks only to attain understanding among the brothers in Aden to enable these large groups to return to the southern part of the homeland and to restore the situation to normal.

The Yemeni official said President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih had announced at the time that any number of PDRY officials can leave for Sanaa to reach agreement with their brothers who had left following the incidents and that he also had said he is ready to reopen the borders between the two parts of Yemen.

President Salih Receives Yasir 'Arafat

JN281700 Sanaa Voice of Palestine in Arabic
1600 GMT 28 Sep 86

[Text] Brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress, received in his office last night Brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat], PLO Executive Committee chairman and commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, who is currently participating in the Yemeni people's celebrations of the 24th anniversary of the immortal 26 September revolution.

Abu 'Ammar extended his warm congratulations, as well as those of the Palestinian revolution, to the president and the Yemeni people on this immortal occasion, saying the glorious 26 September revolution represents a significant turning point in the life of the Yemeni people, as well as in the Arab nation's struggle to achieve its legitimate aspirations of freedom, independence, and progress.

He also expressed his pride and that of the Palestinian people over the great gains and accomplishments of the Yemeni people under the immortal revolution led by Brother President Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih. Abu 'Ammar also briefed his brother President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih on the latest developments in the Palestinian arena. During the meeting, talks centered on the current situation in both the Arab and international arenas, as well as on the militant relations between the two Palestinian and Yemeni revolutions.

For his part, Brother President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih st[illegible] Yemen's principled and firm position of fully supporting the Palestinian revolution, as well as its support for the Palestinian people's struggle to regain their legitimate and national rights. He also expressed Yemen's concern about safeguarding the Palestinian revolution's unity under the PLO, the Palestinian people's sole legitimate representative.

The meeting was attended by Dr 'Abd al-Karim al-Iryani, deputy prime minister, foreign minister, and member of the Standing Committee; and by Brother Abu Humayd, commander of the Sabra and Shatila martyrs forces in Sanaa.

'Abd al-Majid Meets With Richard Murphy

NC261811 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1650 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] New York, 26 Sep (MENA) — Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, met with Richard Murphy, assistant U.S. secretary of state for Middle East affairs, over breakfast today. The meeting took place at the hotel where Dr 'Abd al-Majid is staying.

In a statement following the meeting, Dr 'Abd al-Majid said that his talks with the American official had dealt with preparations for the international conference on peace in the Middle East, efforts to give momentum to the peace process and to provide for stability in the region, and the Egyptian role in this regard. Both parties expressed satisfaction with the current level of relations between Egypt and the United States.

Responding to a question on the U.S. position with regard to the convocation of an international conference, Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid said that the United States is trying to find ways to push the drive for peace forward despite its belief that direct negotiations are the best way to establish peace in the region. However, he added, we believe that direct negotiations can be conducted through the international conference. The Egyptian deputy prime minister noted that he will meet with Secretary of State George Shultz on Wednesday to complete the talks he began with Murphy today.

Dr 'Abd al-Majid also continued his contacts with some of the foreign ministers taking part in the UN General Assembly meetings. He met with the FRG, South Korean, Irish, New Zealand, and Bulgarian foreign ministers at noon. Later he had lunch with Moroccan Foreign Minister Abdellatif Filali at the latter's request. Dr 'Abd al-Majid is expected to meet with the Indian, Italian, Congolese, and French foreign ministers this afternoon.

Al-Majid Interviewed on Peace Process 'Snags'

LD281039 Kuwait KUNA in English 0857 GMT 28 Sep 86

[Text] Kuwait, Sept 28 (KUNA) — Egyptian Foreign Minister 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid has admitted the Middle East peace process was running into snags and he saw a proposed international conference as the best framework for settling the Arab-Israeli conflict.

'Abd al-Majid, in an interview, published Sunday in Kuwaiti daily *Al-Ray' Al-Amm*, indicated that all parties to the conflict now appear convinced that the proposed conference could lead to a fair and durable settlement in the region.

The minister cited inter-Arab disputes as the key hurdle blocking a common Arab action toward solving the Palestinian question.

He regretted that some Arab countries are too preoccupied with quarrels between them, while others were "exploiting the (Palestinian) issue for their own interests."

Asked what could be the best action to settle the Middle East crisis, 'Abd al-Majid replied: "All parties to the problem must view things from an objective and realistic perspective and to abandon irresponsible positions so that we do not waste the possible in search for the impossible."

'Abd al-Majid would not specify whom he was referring to. All Arab countries, Israel, and the Palestine Liberation Organization have approved of an international Middle East peace conference to be attended by all parties concerned and the five permanent members of the U.N. Security Council.

The Egyptian official further prescribed that Arabs should reconcile their differences as to activate their pivotal cause of the Palestinian question and to "force the other parties to work with us for peace we seek."

Responding to a question the minister played down the significance of conflicting statements by Israeli officials on the position of the Jewish state on the hoped-for Middle East peace conference.

More important, he said, was that Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres told Egptian President Husni Mubarak in their Alexandria summit earlier this month that he accepts to join such a conference.

Speaking of Egypt's role, 'Abd al-Majid said Cairo is the only party that can initiate dialogue and deal with all parties to the Middle East conflict and stressed that his country was doing all in its power to prevent the peace process from reaching a stalemate.

The minister referred to Cairo's efforts to bridge a rift between Jordan and the PLO and he noted that both sides have themselves been keen not to break all links between them.

He said his country firmly believes that rapprochement between Jordan and the PLO would serve both parties' interests as well as the Palestinian question.

The minister renewed Cairo's support for the Jordan-PLO accord on joint approach toward a negotiated Middle East peace and noted that, though frozen, the agreement has not been pronounced dead by either signatory.

Weekly Attacks Hassan View of Peres Visit

PM261319 Cairo AKHBAR AL-YAWM in Arabic
20 Sep 86 pp 1,9

[Ibrahim Sa'dah article: "What Does King Hassan Want?"]

[Text] Dr Usamah al-Baz, Foreign Ministry first under secretary and director of the Presidential Office for Political Affairs, left for London carrying a message from President Mubarak to King Husayn.

Contacts between Cairo and Amman on matters of common interest and of interest to the Arab nation in general have been going on for several years.

The Jordanian monarch was not surprised by the Alexandria [Mubarak-Peres] meeting. The Jordanian Government, through its prime minister, Zayd al-Rifa'i, described the meeting as "a step on the road to strengthening peace efforts, particularly since it has contributed to changing the Israeli attitude to the Palestinian people's right to self-determination and the convening of an international conference so that the UN resolutions forbidding the occupation of land by force and calling for an Israeli withdrawal from the occupied territories and recognition of the Palestinian people's legitimate rights can be implemented."

The fact that a Jordanian newspaper has criticized the Alexandria meeting does not detract from the Jordanian Government's positive attitude for we too have in Egypt people who opposed, condemned, and cast doubts on the outcome of the Israeli prime minister's visit. So there is no harm in one dissident Jordanian voice alongside the official Jordanian welcome. This is freedom of the press and of expression.

But what is interesting is what happened in Morocco. The official view expressed by the Moroccan press was opposed to and condemnatory of the Mubarak-Peres meeting. The official Moroccan press described the meeting as a stab in the back for the cause! Such criticism would have been acceptable had it come from any Arab regime other than the Moroccan regime in particular. It was natural for Hafiz al-Asad and Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi to launch a violent media campaign against Egypt and its regime as soon as the Alexandria meeting was announced. But it is extraordinary for King Hassan to take part in this campaign. When he does so the logical reaction of the ordinary Arab citizen would be ridicule, mockery, and astonishment.

The Moroccan monarch has long been one of the engineers of secret meetings between Arabs and Israelis. King Hassan was one of the strongest supporters of President al-Sadat's initiative which ultimately led to the signing of the peace treaty between Egypt and Israel. This same king recently decided to abandon his secret meetings with the Israelis: He sent an invitation to Shi'mon Peres to visit his country and exchange views with him. This theatrical meeting has achieved nothing that serves the Palestinian cause or moves the peace process a single step forward. What that meeting achieved was no more than what the king's opponents said and published in their papers. It is not in King Hassan's interest to repeat what they said; we will not do so out of respect for him and for his sister country and his people's dignity. Egypt was the first to publicly support the Hassan-Peres meeting.

If King Hassan is sorry for the step he has taken publicly and has decided to go back to his traditional secret moves, then this is his business. If the Morccan monarch rejects the accusations leveled against him and which undermine his reputation, patriotism, and freedom of action, then this is his right. If the Moroccan king has despaired and feels frustrated after scores of secret and public meetings with the Israelis and has decided to stop holding such meetings, then we can understand and accept this. But for him to denounce a Mubarak-Peres meeting which has achieved many results that cannot be ignored or doubted, then it is like stepping out of his own glass house in order to throw stones at other houses that are more cohesive, more solid, and more established.

GDR Official on Mideast, Relations With Bonn

NC281547 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1455 GMT 28 Sep 86

[Text] Cairo, 28 Sep (MENA) — Ernst Krabatsch, director for political administration and planning at the GDR Foreign Ministry, has declared his country's support for an international conference to solve the Middle East problem with the participation of all concerned parties, including the Palestinians.

Speaking at a news conference today at the end of his visit to Egypt, Krabatsch stressed his country's support for the right to self-determination of all peoples in the region, including the Palestinian people. He also called for the withdrawal of Israeli forces from all occupied Arab territories.

The German official praised the development of Egyptian-GDR relations in various fields, emphasizing that his government is seeking to strengthen and expand the scope of political, economic, and cultural cooperation with Egypt.

He added that during his visit he held constructive talks with senior Foreign Ministry officials led by Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister. He also termed these talks as frank.

Referring to the joint political seminar held by the two countries at the diplomatic center in Cairo, Krabatsch said that it was a good and useful opportunity to exchange views on a number of international and regional issues of interest to the two countries, including the Middle East problem, security and peace in Europe. Iraq-Iran war, North-South dialogue, and East-West relations. He added that his country's stance on these issues was explained at the seminar.

Regarding relations between Bonn and Berlin, Krabtasch said: We are giving priority to the issue of peace. We are seeking to promote relations with the FRG in the direction of peace and good neighborliness in order to do away with tension in Central Europe and in East-West relations.

Krabatsch arrived in Cairo last Wednesday on a 4-day visit to Egypt during which he led his country's delegation to the joint political seminar held on 24 and 25 September.

Mubarak Message on Anniversary of Al-Nasir's Death

NC280948 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0700 GMT 28 Sep 86

[Text] President Muhammad Husni Mubarak addressed a message to the nation today on the anniversary of the death of President Jamal 'Abd al-Nasir. He declared that 'Abd al-Nasir's term of office was marked by domestic developments in Egypt that changed the course of history and allowed the people to rule themselves. This permitted Egypt to decide its own destiny and hopes for a dignified life.

The president noted that history credits Jamal 'Abd al-Nasir with the revolution's courageous decision to nationalize the Suez Canal. It was thus restored to its Egyptian sons, who dug it with their own hands before it was made into a foreign base for exploitation under the protection of the great powers. He described that act of nationalization as a crushing blow to those powers. It was followed by a military attack, which sought to strike at Egypt's very being. Under the leadership of 'Abd al-Nasir, all Egypt rose to confront this assault, and Egyptian nationalism succeeded in defeating the aggressors. Egypt's name rose as a shining and powerful symbol, and as a splendid example for all those struggling for liberty and free will.

He explained that 'Abd al-Nasir's presidency was accompanied by the elimination of feudalism. Indigent peasants were given land, workers rights were defended, and education, as well as public service, were made equally accessible to all. An important phase in the nationalist struggle to build social democracy came next.

President Mubarak said that on this anniversary of Jamal 'Abd al-Nasir's death, we see the growth and consolidation of democracy through a system of political pluralism, freedom of the press, and expression of various ideas and opinions. He stated that there are no restrictions on nationalist activity which seeks to attain the public interest, and that all guarantees for human rights are present. He said that all this has been accomplished during a great drive for construction, which is taking place amid difficult international economic circumstances that have affected every developing country, including Egypt.

He declared that the battle for peace and development began after the immortal October victory, which was the Arab nation's greatest miracle in recent times.

The president added that this compels us to act in accordance with pure, unblemished values, which must govern our march toward a proper form of economic development. First among these principles is the use of democracy for Egypt's interests above all else. This means that ideas and expertise must compete in using methods, as opposed to mere words and shouts, to deal with our problems. There is, he added, no place for exaggeration or embellishment in this.

He termed freedom the primary prop of all progress, and described any attack on it as an illness that spreads in an otherwise healthy body. The president affirmed that he has absolutely no doubt that all political parties, those which support the government and those in opposition, are aware of this. They must join the growth of the democractic process through positive action.

President Mubarak concluded by urging us to open our hearts and minds and adopt an enlightened outlook on the future. This approach must govern our actions in the present, strengthen national bonds and our sense of belonging, and give a good idea of the glorious success that democracy can bring.

Planes Hit 'Large Maritime Target' 29 Sep

JN290610 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0604 GMT 29 Sep 86

[Text] Baghdad, 29 Sep (INA) — Iraqi fighter planes carried out a raid against a large maritime terget off the Iranian coast this morning, scoring an accurate and effective hit. An Iraqi military spokesman told INA this morning that the planes that carried out the raid at 0500 [0100 GMT] today returned safely to base.

Armed Forces General Command Issues Communiques

No 2,378

JN261624 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1552 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Communique No 2,378 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 26 September 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. With high ability and absolute confidence in final victory, our triumphant forces are continuing their combat operations. They are fully ready to defeat the enemy intentions, thanks to God, to our leadership's directives, and to our courageous men. The following is a roundup of operations for last night and today:

1. In the I Army Corps northern sector, our brave formations sighted an enemy mechanized column estimated at more than 30 vehicles, some of which were carrying personnel. Our sincere men, supported by artillery, directed heavy, concentrated fire at the column, destroying and setting fire to 15 vehicles. All the Khomeyniite knaves in these vehicles were killed. Three ammunition dumps were also destroyed.

2. One of our brave units in the II Army Corps central sector raided enemy positions opposite them. Our men clashed with the knaves and inflicted several casualties. Our men returned to their original positions, safe in God's care.

3. Our units in the VII Army Corps front directed their fire at enemy positions, starting fires on the enemy side and inflicting a number of casualties. One machine gun was destroyed and three enemy men were killed elsewhere in the same sector.

4. One vehicle was burned and two infantry positions were destroyed, their occupants killed, in the III Army Corps sector east of Al-Basrah.

5. One ammunition dump was blown up and one personnel shelter was destroyed, its occupants killed, in the V Army Corps northern sector.

6. One sniping position and one gun emplacement were destroyed, their occupants killed or wounded, in the IV Army Corps sector east of Maysan.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 26 September 1986.

No 2,379

JN271634 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 27 Sep 86

[Communique No 2,379 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 27 September 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. With God's help and the determination of our brave men, our valiant Armed Forces continued their combat activities in the sectors of operations, bent on scoring final victory and on crushing the evil designs that our rancorous enemies harbor. The following is a roundup of activities for last night and today:

1. Our Air Force planes continued their efficient combat activities against the remnants of the enemy rogues in all sectors of operations, inflicting heavy losses on them in 46 combat missions, after which our planes safely returned to base, God be praised.

2. Our units in the VII Army Corps sector pounded enemy engineering works and other hidden targets, paralyzing the works and inflicting further losses on the enemy. Elsewhere in the same sector, two enemy soldiers were killed, one SPG-9 gun and two infantry positions were destroyed, one ammunition dump was set ablaze, and two medium machine guns and one 81-mm mortar were captured.

3. Our able artillery men dealt effective blows to enemy units opposite our units in the IV Army Corps sector east of Maysan, destroying seven vehicles and setting one large ammunition dump on fire. Our units also destroyed an enemy vehicle carrying personnel and set enemy positions on fire. The enemy was seen evacuating its losses.

4. One medium machine gun was destroyed, one ammunition dump was set ablaze, and the following weapons were captured in the II Army Corps central sector: a) eight RPG-7 launchers; b) two medium machine guns; c) one 60-mm mortar; d) three rifles of various types; e) two radios.

5. Five enemy soldiers were killed, one truck was destroyed, and two Kalashnikov rifles were captured in the V Army Corps northern sector.

6. One vehicle was destroyed and one enemy soldier was killed in the I Army Corps northern sector.

7. A force belonging to one of our units in the III Army Corps sector east of Al-Basrah captured two boats, one large and the other medium-sized, and six rifles of various calibers that the enemy had left behind.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 27 September 1986

No 2,380

JN281641 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 28 Sep 86

[Communique No 2,380 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 28 September 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. The God-supported Iraqi forces are continuing their combat activities in defense of the homeland and honor, emphasizing their overwhelming superiority over the rascal aggressors.

The following is a roundup of our activities for last night and today:

1. To inflict large losses on the Khomeyniite aggressors' personnel, weaponry, and equipment, our heroic Air Force today launched bold raids on enemy forces in the operational sectors. Our planes carried out 108 combat missions, destroying several concentrations of enemy troops, weapons, equipment, and vehicles and cutting off supply lines. The brave eagles then returned safely to base in God's care.

2. Our brave units in the III Army Corps sector east of Al-Basrah used all types of weapons to strongly and accurately pound the enemy opposite them, destorying some enemy positions and killing their occupants, burning four vehicles and damaging two others, killing or wounding some enemy troops in them, destroying one shovel [preceding word in English], killing one enemy soldier and wounding four others, destroying one boat and killing its occupants, and burning one ammunition dump.

3. Our brave formations at the VII Army Corps front used artillery, tanks, and other weapons to strongly pound enemy areas opposite them, destroying two shovels, halting the enemy's engineering works, silencing the sources of fire, starting several fires in enemy positions, burning three vehicles, destroying one machine gun and killing those manning it, burning one ammunition dump, and destroying another heavy machine gun.

4. Our faithful soldiers in the II Army Corps central sector destroyed one enemy cannon, several ammunition dumps, and two infantry positions and set two vehicles on fire.

5. One observation post and one heavy-caliber machine gun were destroyed and three soldiers were killed in the IV Army Corps sector east of Maysan.

6. The forces of the despotic clique ruling in Iran shelled residential areas in Al-Qurnah with long-range artillery yesterday evening, injuring a woman and another civilian, demolishing two houses, and damaging seven other houses.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 28 September 1986

Reportage on 'Aziz Activities at United Nations

Addresses General Assembly

JN261103 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1900 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Text] United Nations, 25 Sep (INA) — Iraq has called on the United Nations to punish the Iranian regime, which insists upon pursuing its war against Iraq and on not respecting the international organization, its charter, and principles, and to impose sanctions and put pressure on it to have it halt the war and accept peace. In a speech at the 41st UN General Assembly session today Tariq 'Aziz, Iraqi deputy prime minister and foreign minister, called on the international organization not to remain neutral toward Iraq's stand which has faith in the international organization, its charter, and principles, as compared to the Iranian regime's stand which does not respect the international organization and rejects its resolutions.

The Iraqi deputy prime minister drew the UN General Assembly's attention to the fact that the Iranian regime continues to beat the drums of war and to carry out armed aggressions and that this regime has not given up its expansionist designs, which it set out to achieve when it attacked Iraqi territory on 4 September 1980. Tariq 'Aziz said that the Zionist entity in Tel Aviv and the Iranian regime are the two basic elements which pose a threat to peace and stability in the region, given that they are the only ones which disavow UN Security Council resolutions and resort to military power to impose their designs on the ground.

The Iraqi foreign minister stressed that Tehran and Tel Aviv cooperate against Iraq, in Lebanon, and in other cases. The Zionist entity exploited the circumstances of the war Iran has waged against Iraq to attack the Iraqi nuclear reactor, which was established for peaceful purposes in June 1980, in addition to the establishment of broad armament relations between the two countries, relations which have been extensively publicized by world media.

Tariq 'Aziz reviewed the basic difference between the Iraqi and Iranian regime's stands on the armed conflict over the past 6 years. He said that since the beginning Iraq has expressed its readiness to settle the dispute peacefully, in accordance with international conventions and laws, and on the basis of respect for sovereignty and each party's right to choose the political system it wants. He added that Iraq has also agreed to the United Nations' tutelage on the conflict while the Iranian regime has rejected this, insisted upon pursuing the war, and raised the slogan of toppling the ruling regime in Iraq and imposing its tutelage on the Iraqi people and the peoples in the region.

Tariq 'Aziz said that since 1979 Iraq has been abiding by the principles and values that are championed by the United Natons, the international community, and other international organizations and fora regarding which party started the war and the responsibility for continuing it, while the Iranian regime rejects all of this in view of the fact that it is in line with the UN Charter and principles, international law, and dealings among nations and because the Iranian regime is an impotent regime which cannot substantiate its claims and lies and can only thrive under the canopy of war.

The Iraqi deputy prime minister discussed the sacrifices that have been made by the Iraqi people who aspire to peace and a free and dignified life while defending their homeland against the Iranian aggression. He said: The Iraqi people extended their hand in a gesture of peace more than once, the latest being the letter from President Saddam Husayn to the Iranian rulers in August which contained a call for an honorable peace that will be based on five principles that will safeguard the two parties' legitimate rights. Tariq 'Aziz added: However, the Iranian regime rejected them under various pretexts, particularly their claim that they cannot be certain that the conflict will not resume between the two countries.

Tariq 'Aziz said: From this premise and to remove all doubts and ambiguities on this issue Iraq announced that it is ready to accept a guarantee by the five UN Security Council permanent members that each of the parties will not attack the other. Iraq also announced that it is ready to document this agreement with the United Nations.

Tariq 'Aziz added: In the event Iran rejected this proposal, Iraq submitted another proposal stipulating that Iran would choose 30 world countries and Iraq would choose 30 other countries and that these countries would be responsible for guaranteeing that the two countries would not attack each other. Iraq also proposed that the Islamic countries within the ICO guarantee this nonaggression. He also said: In addition to all of this, Iraq has expressed its readiness to conclude a treaty of good-neighborliness and nonaggression among the countries overlooking the Arab Gulf, including Iraq and Iran. Tariq 'Aziz added: However, all of these proposals were rejected by the Iranian regime.

Regarding the Palestinian cause, the Iraqi foreign minister said that peace and stability in the Middle East cannot be attained unless the Palestinian people exercise their inalienable rights to repatriation and self-determination in accordance with their independent will, including the establishment of their own state. Tariq 'Aziz said that Iraq strongly supports the struggle of the PLO, the Palestinian people's sole legitimate representative, for the attainment of the Palestinian people's legitimate objectives. He said: What is taking place in Lebanon shows that the Tel Aviv and Tehran regimes are trying to sow confusion, internecine fighting, and destruction. He reiterated Iraq's support for the Lebanese people's struggle to achieve peace, stability, and national unity and to remove Zionist occupation from Lebanese territory and prevent any interference in its domestic affairs.

The Iraqi deputy prime minister said that the international community is responsible for establishing peace and tackling international problems in accordance with the UN Charter and international law. This community also assumes the responsibility for confronting any form of foreign hegemony, and liberating the people in southern Africa from the racist policy and racial segregation that are exercised by the Pretoria regime which persists in its blatant defiance of human values and continues to occupy Namibia and commit aggressions against the African Frontline States.

Tariq 'Aziz said that Iraq values the USSR's proposals on disarmament and expressed hope that the United States will respond to these proposals in a positive manner.

Meets USSR, Zambian Ministers

JN260802 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0710 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] New York, 26 Sep (INA) — Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, met with USSR Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze and Zambian Foreign Minister Luke Mwananshiku separately here last night. During these meetings, the discussions dealt with the promotion of bilateral relations in all fields, the exchange of viewpoints on the latest developments in the Arab Gulf region, and the topcis listed on the agenda of the UN General Assembly's current session.

Meets Egyptian Counterpart

JN290844 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0650 GMT 29 Sep 86

[Text] New York, 29 Sep (INA) — Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, met with Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, Egyptian deputy prime minister and foreign minister, here last night. The talks dealt with Iraq-Iran war developments, bilateral relations, and topics listed on the agenda of the current UN General Assembly session.

The Iraqi and Egyptian ministers are participating in the 41st session of the UN General Assembly currently convening in New York.

Polish Delegation Leaves Baghdad 26 Sep

JN260839 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0815 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] Baghdad, 26 Sep (INA) — Polish Transportation Minister Janusz Kaminski and the delegation accompanying him left Baghdad at dawn today at the end of a visit to Iraq that lasted several days. The Polish minister met during the visit with officials from the Ministries of Trade, Housing and Reconstruction and of Transport and Communications. He discussed with them ways to promote bilateral relations.

Dudin: Jordan Approves Dealing With New Mayors

JN291210 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1100 GMT 29 Sep 86

[Text] Answering a question about a decision appointing Arab municipality committees to run the municipalities of Hebron, Ramallah, and Al-Birah in the occupied West Bank, Occupied Territories Affairs Minister Marwan Dudin said: The ministry has studied these appointments from all aspects, reviewed the names of the members of these committees, and has decided to approve these committees and their chairmen. It approves dealing with them as of this date.

The minister added: We will work to place the projects of these municipalities within the development plan for the occupied Arab territories in order to help them shoulder their responsibilities in serving citizens and to bolster their steadfastness following discontinuity with them due to them being run by Israeli officers. He explained that the appointments came as a result of the continuous, severe pressures exerted by citizens in these cities calling for Arab national bodies to run their municipalities replacing the Israeli administration.

The minister expressed the hope that these committees will succeed in running their affairs in order to serve the kinfolk in these cities.

AL-DUSTUR: U.S. Responsible For Israeli Position

JN251301 Amman AL-DUSTUR in Arabic 25 Sep 86 pp 1, 23

[Editorial: "The Security Council Is Tested Again"]

[Text] Although the new UN Security Council resolution on southern Lebanon did not stem from an Arab complaint or an Arab draft proposal, nor was it the result of hard diplomatic efforts exerted by the Arabs to urge the United States to refrain from vetoing the resolution, the Israeli representative hastily announced his government's categorical rejection of this resolution, which calls for the withdrawal from southern Lebanon of all forces not recognized by the Lebanese government.

Israel was not content to merely reject the UN Security Council resolution, but proceeded to insult the will of the international community, the highest international institution, by announcing its determination to back the local militias that are affiliated to it with commanders, soldiers, weapons, ammunition and whatever else is required to bring it back to its former status as merely an occupying military force.

In light of this Israeli position, which does not surprise anybody and which is expected even by the UN Security Council itself, the resolution, which clearly calls for the withdrawal of Israeli forces from southern Lebanon, commits the UN secretary general to present a report to the Council 3 weeks after the date on which the resolution was issued on the extent of Israel's abidance [by the resolution] and to become acquainted with developments that could impede fulfillment of the duties assigned to UNFIIL by the UN Security Council itself. That is why the report which will be presented by the UN secretary general to the UN Security Council will constitute an appropriate opportunity for the highest international organization — whose will the international community agrees to accept — to test the extent to which Israel violates the international will and the profoundness of the Israeli intransigence toward the UN Security Council and General Assembly.

This Israeli position, which the UN Security Council knew well in advance, would undoubtedly not be so blunt and impudent had it not been for the U.S. aid and the blind U.S. assistance given to every Israeli position, no matter how obdurate it may be and no matter how much it violates international unanimity. Therefore, the United States must shoulder the outcome of Israel's rejection of the UN Security Council, particularly as it is the only UN Security Council member-state that din not vote for this resolution. In so doing, it enabled Israel to reject the UN resolution and block the issuing of other resolutions by this international organization on southern Lebanon, which has been torn apart by the continuous Israeli interference in its internal affairs.

AL-FAJR Poll Analyzed: Setback for All

JN270918 Amman SAWT AL-SHA'B in Arabic 27 Sep 86 p 21

[Article by Nasuh al-Majali, director general of the Jordan Radio and Television Corporation: "An Analysis of a Poll Designed for Falsehood"]

[Text] An analytic look at the results of the poll published and taken by the occupied Jerusalem newspaper *Al-Fajr* shows that the poll was accurately and scientifically planned to be unobjective. The outcome of the poll was also calculated to reach certain results.

In accordance with the criteria of the factions that benefitted politically from the final analysis of the poll, we discover that the outcome was bad for the Palestinian people and their cause, despite the fact it was positive for 'Arafat and the PLO, and that the results of the poll are geared toward serving the Israeli occupation and justifying occupation practices in the occupied territory. The outcome of the poll also torpedoes ideas in world circles about the silent and moderate Palestinian majority which is looking for a formula for peace, freedom, and coexistence.

Even the 78.8 percent that preferred 'Arafat's leadership and the 93 percent which supported the PLO are outside the framework of moderation and outside the formula for possible peace. This group is within the framework of extremism, violence, and support for operations against civilian planes and installations, as well as against civilans without distinction.

Seventy-three percent of the Palestinians expressed despair about peace and apathy toward peace efforts. The rate rejecting Resolution 242 was 80.6 percent. The same thing applies to the Palestinian consensus on adopting violence and establishing a Palestinian state over all Palestinian soil, ending the existence of Israel. This is considered a revival of a known Israeli allegation about the danger of uprooting Israel and throwing it into the sea. Through this allegation, Israel gained world sympathy and money to enable it to face Arab dangers.

The Palestinian people not only seem to be rejecting peace and embracing violence and terrorism, but also ignorant of the facts of conflict and peace. The poll showed that 30.2 percent of the participants do not know about Resolution 242 and 40 percent do not know much about it. This means that 70.2 percent do not know about the resolution they rejected. This reflects a Palestinian ignorance of the facts of the conflict and the prospects for peace and may show apathy toward peace efforts. This contradicts with the Palestinian people's awareness of their cause as well as with their understanding of the real prospects and opportunities for peace within international and Arab politics.

Here we wonder if the effect of the Israeli occupation has escalated the escape from reality into dreams or if the dream of liberating all Palestine dominates over the real assessment of peace prospects. We also wonder to what extent the announced PLO stand on efforts to find a formula for peace and a settlement represents the feelings of Palestinians, which contradicts what the PLO says about peace.

The Palestinian rejection of peace also comes with a rejection of Arab countries. The highest rate for union with an Arab country, being Jordan, was 14 percent. This rejection also comes with a rejection of Arab leaderships in varying degrees and with a departure from the pan-Arab idea. Only 2.1 percent voted for a state based on pan-Arabism. The results pushed the citizens into the corner of the Islamic option. The poll showed that 29.6 percent opted for an Islamic regime.

If we add to this the assumptions mentioned in the poll, such as the hatred for the West, rancor against Israelis, the trend toward violence and blood, and justifying the killing of civilians without distinction, we can see the picture drawn by the poll of Palestinians under occupation, as well as the impression created by this poll in the world. This outcome allows the West to justify Israeli practices in the occupied territory against those who practice violence and extremism, hate democracy, and prefer terrorism.

The poll itself is full of negative assumptions. When the Palestinians were asked their opinions, negative and not postiive formulas were used. The word peace was coupled with the question about the stands of the United States and the Soviets, not the Palestinians. Violence was coupled with the question about settling the Palestinian problem. The question was aimed at getting the Palestinians' opinion about acts of terrorism and to what extent they agree on selected examples of these acts, as well as their opinion of Kanane's representation of Israeli feelings and their opinion about the ruling Israeli parties.

They were also asked about an ideal solution of the Palestine question and not a real or possible solution. The ideal solution, which is not possible, should be a secular democratic state over all Paelstinian territory. This matter includes ending tHe Zionist state of Israel.

The most prominent result of the poll was denying Palestinian moderation as well as PLO moderation. This means it is useless to search for a formula for peace in which a people who prefer violence and disregard peace will participate.

The part related to opinions about Jordan was well prepared. In the poll, 56.7 percent of the participants are between 15-30, that is, they were born under occupation and were not aware of the period of union with Jordan, and 16.3 percent are 31-40, that is, they were no more than 12 years old when the territories were occupied. In other words, 73 percent of the participants do not know about Jordan and are not aware of Jordan's rule in the West Bank.

If we add to this the 31 percent from Gaza and the 5 percent from inside Israel [who took part in the poll] we will understand the kind of answers imagined by those who prepared the poll regarding the return of the West Bank to Jordan or participating with Jordan on reaching a formula. If we also add to this the 60.5 percent representing those whose monthly pay is less than 100 dinars, that is, the group crushed by the occupation, we can imagine the extremist and angry reactions expected in such a poll. This group is the one most affected by the frustration resulting from the occupation and its measures.

The final outcome is despair about peace and ignorance of its objective facts, ignorance of the facts of reality, a romantic extremism based on hatred for the world and a tendency toward violence, a denial of moderation and justification for Israel's arrogance, measures, and rejection of peace, lessening of the importance of the Arab role or the pan-Arab dimension in the Palestine cause, and the creation of conflicting feelings between the West and East Banks in particular, and perhaps the creation of a counterreaction in the East Bank.

In exchange for all this, the poll recorded one point in favor of the PLO and 'Arafat, putting on an equal footing PLO extremism with Arab extremism under occupation.

Observers in the West Bank and Gaza realize the size of the frustration among our kinfolk under occupation and the size of the despair about the long period of occupation. The occupation in itself is a store house of despair and frustration. Hwoever, exploiting this frustration and despair to destroy legitimate Palestinian rights and to tarnish the image of the Palestinian people was ignored by the Arab parties participating in the poll.

It seems as if the world is required to realize the size of the burden which democratic Israel carries to curb a people of terrorists who think of ending its existence even while they are under occupation.

The poll, in the opinion of those who are behind it, is proof of the democracy of Israel which allows polling of its enemies and publishing of the facts. If the poll were a sign of the occupation's democracy, why did it not include questions on racism in the state of Israel? To what extent does it treat Arabs as a people of a second or third class? What is the opinion of Palestinians about the policy of demolishing houses, deporting people, seizing land, and destroying villages? What is the opinion of Palestinains about imprisoning thousands of young people and torturing them in Israeli prisons? What is the opinion of Arabs in the West Bank, Gaza, and Israel about the policy of removing Arabs from their land, and who consider Arab existence on liberated Israeli terrority mere coincidence?

Those who planned and designed the poll have no courage to ask many questions. The despair and frustration produced by Israel's policies cannot be proof for condemning Arabs in the occupied territory or for washing Israel's hands of its racism and crimes.

The poll is a setback for those who wanted it and for those who contributed to its results and ignored its real significance. it is study material for those who have opinions and thoughts. It is a sign of the level we have reached and of how we are directed in our fate and ideas toward the interests of our enemies in this futile age which is full of frustration.

WAM: House Members Reportedly To Resign

JN290835 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 0730 GMT 29 Sep 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 29 Sep (WAM) — Several Jordanian House of Representative members from the East Bank intend to submit a collective resignation at the beginning of the forthcoming ordinary session to force the issue of holding early elections under the pretext that the current parliament does not reflect the members required representation of their constituencies. This was mentioned by *Al-Ittihad* in its issue today. The paper added that the present representatives were elected in 1966, the Jordanian parliament was suspended in 1974, was replaced by a national consultative council, and then recalled in 1984.

Reportage on Fighting in East Beirut

Phalangist Radio Reportedly Falls

NC270844 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
0800 GMT 27 Sep 86

[Text] According to the latest reports from East Beirut, the fighting has spread from Al-Ashrafiyah to Furn al-Shubbak, Al-Tahwitah, and ‘Ayn al-Rummanah. This information indicates that the Lebanese Forces (?under the command) of Abu Nadir have intervened in the battles, in which tank guns, Panhard armored vehicles, rockets, 23- and 14.5-mm guns, and various small- and medium-caliber weapons have been used.

Security sources point out that the Voice of Lebanon's new building was occupied at 0820 today, while fierce fighting continues around the old radio building in Sasin Square. The most violent clashes are going on in Al-Ashrafiyah, Al-Ju‘aytaqi, and Al-Sayfi, where the Phalangist Party's central headquarters is located. Pitched battles are also taking place in the Hotel Dieu district, and near the headquarters of the Internal Security Forces.

In addition, heavy fighting is now taking place in Hayy al-Siryan and Karm al-Zaytun, where Marun Mash‘alani's barrakcs are, and in the vicinity of the Alexander Hotel, where a large fire broke out in a gas station.

Amal Denies Involvement

NC271124 Beirut Voice of National Resistance in Arabic
1105 GMT 27 Sep 86

[Statement issued by a "responsible security source" in the Amal Movement on 27 September; place not given — read by announcer]

[Text] In line with its habit of making up stories and levelling accusations, the Phalangist radio, quoting a source in Ja‘ja's force, alleged that groups from the Amal Movement and the Ba‘th Party Organization had penetrated into the eastern sector through the contact lines.

We affirm that events in East Beirut are the result of a conflict between factions in the Lebanese Forces. The Amal Movement has absolutely nothing to do with it. Like everyone else, the members of the Amal Movement heard the news of this internal conflict this morning. The claims broadcast by the Phalangist radio are a cover-up to justify the shelling of nationalist areas.

East Beirut Districts 'Purged'

NC271245 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic
1145 GMT 27 Sep 86

[Text] Lebanese Forces units and residents of the eastern sector are continuing to pursue the gunmen who made a limited incursion this morning into some areas bordering the contact lines on the Al-Ashrafiyah front, and in the Sodeco and museum districts in particular. The gunmen were commanded by Ghazi Kan‘an, the officer in charge of the Syrian occupation forces' intelligence service. These places are currently being purged. At the same time, confusion has been reported in the ranks of gunmen from the Amal Movement and the Syrian Ba‘th Party. They have been compelled to fall back as a result of blows from the Lebanese Forces and their limited knowledge of the area itself.

Al-Ashrafiyah is still coming under sporadic rocket and artillery fire from West Beirut. However, the batteries manned by the security forces, which are responsible for protecting the eastern sector, are shooting back.

Hubayqah Forces Capture 100 Ja‘Ja‘ Fighters

NC271331 Beirut Voice of National Resistance in Arabic
1315 GMT 27 Sep 86

[Text] We were informed a short while ago that the pro-Elie Hubayqah forces have captured about 100 of Samir Ja‘ja's men. Most of those taken prisoner were in the Al-Ra‘i Al-Salih barracks, which belongs to the Lebanese Forces' military police.

It should be recalled that after more than 3 hours of ferocious fighting in which all types of weapons were used, Hubayqah's supporters took over the Al-Ra‘i al-Salih barracks in Al-Ashrafiyah. This facility served as the headquarters of the military police, which Ja‘ja‘ ran. The installation housed more than 200 men, 100 of whom are now in captivity.

Ja‘Ja‘ Statement Affirms Calm Restored

NC271646 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic
1545 GMT 27 Sep 86

[Text] A new and bright chapter in the book of Christian Lebanese resistance against Syrian occupation has begun. The Lebanese Forces, led by Dr Samir Ja‘ja‘, together with the sons of the eastern areas,have foiled in a few hours what the Syrians took a long time to plan. They tried to implement a plan today to storm the eastern areas, or parts of them, in order to forcefully impose Syrian solutions and will over the Christians.

Once again the Christian people have used the blood of their martyrs to write: No to Syrian occupation; no to Syrian hegemony; and no to surrender. The rifles of the Lebanese Forces have again repelled the onslaught of the Syrians and their agents from Al-Ashrafiyah. They have thwarted their plans just as they defeated them when they were in the heart of East Beirut in the summer of 1978.

Dr Samir Ja‘ja‘, the chairman of the Lebanese Forces Executive Committee and the man who led the operation which confronted this occupation, has declared that at 1700 his forces regained complete control of the combat lines which were penetrated this mroning. In a statement which he has issued, he said that the Lebanese Forces seek to reassure citizens in the eastern sector that calm was restored to this area at 1700. The situation has returned to what it was early this morning. The Lebanese Forces have promised the citizens that they will remain the protective shield that will defend their dignity, freedom, and rights. The Lebanese Forces have completed their purge of the area penetrated by the attackers. These gunmen have been driven back behind the traditional combat lines. They have left a number of their dead behind.

Ba'th Official Denies Party Involvement

NC271717 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1630 GMT 27 Sep 86

[Text] 'Asim Qansuh, regional secretary general of the Arab Ba'th Socialist Party Organization, has made the following statement: In an attempt to cover up the events taking place in the eastern sector, the fascist forces of Samir Ja'ja' have accused the forces of the Arab Ba'th Socialist Organization of participating in the current fighting alongside the supporters of Elie Hubayqah.

These lies decieve absolutely no one. No Ba'th Party fighters have entered Al-Ashrafiyah or any of the other areas. I can also affirm that no Syrian soldiers are participating in the fighting, nor are there any Syrian soldiers on the contact lines.

Army Command Issues Statement

NC271818 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1615 GMT 27 Sep 86

[Text] Today, 27 September, will be remembered as the day the mask fell. Between 0700 and 1900, another objective of the Syrian security plan was exposed; namely, to storm the eastern sector. However, this area rejects any attempt to hold it for ransom. The Syrian forces and those loyal to them, including Elie Hubayqah, the Amal Movement, the Ba'th Party, and some communists, today attempted to penetrate the Sodeco combat line as a first step in launching similar operations along the combat lines in Beirut. They managed to infiltrate into some areas. However, the Lebanese Forces and the sons of the eastern sector were lying in wait for them. They killed a number of these attackers, took some prisoner, and drove the rest back.

The Lebanese Army has regained control of military posts. A short while ago, the Army Command's Guidance Directorate issued the following statement;

Armed groups from West Beirut infiltrated into East Beirut through a post manned by gunmen in the Sodeco area this morning. This act not only tampered with security, it also posed a direct danger to the Army units deployed along the combat lines, as well as threatened defenseless inhabitants. In response to this development, the Army Command quickly set military operations in motion with the following objectives in mind:

1. To regain complete control of all posts along the combat lines in order to continue to implement the task assigned to the Army in greater Beirut; and

2. To encircle the residential areas where clashes were taking place and return the situation to normal.

At the conclusion of these operations, Army Commander General 'Awn praised the units and personnel who had carried out their tasks with the utmost precision and boldness.

According to initial information, approximately 200 gunmen from the ranks of the attackers were either killed or wounded, including a Syrian Captain and 6 soldiers. The Lebanese Forces have taken about 10 prisoners. They have also captured equipment which indicates the identity of the attackers. This equipment includes heavy- and medium-caliber weapons, as well as boxes of ammunition with the following words written in red ink: Special for the Syrian Army for Training.

Following the attackers' failure to storm the eastern sector from Al-Ashrafiyah and their subsequent retreat, orders were given to randomly shell these areas in revenge. The Amal Movement in West Beirut pounded the Al-Matn coast, while the Ba'thist artillery in Al-Za'rur fired at the Kasrawan coast. Upper al-Matn and Futuh Kasrawan also came under an artillery barrage.

Dr Samir Ja'ja' visited the Voice of Lebanon building this evening and announced: we have cleansed East Beirut.

Al-Jumayyil Visits Army Command

NC271948 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1915 GMT 27 Sep 86

[Text] President Amin al-Jumayyil visited the Army Command this evening and met with Army Commander General Michel 'Awn and other senior military officials. He followed up the Army's deployment along the contact lines from the operations room. This deployment has taken place on three axes: The first is the Port-Ashmun-Kamal-Sodeco axis; the second is the Buick-Badaro-Volvo-Livetti-Tuyus axis; and the third is the Museum-Barjawi-Sodeco axis.

During his meeting in the operations room, President al-Jumayyil received a telephone call from Maronite Patriarch Mar Nasrallah Butrus Sfayr, with whom he reviewed the current situation. President al-Jumayyil also commended the Army for the way they had carried out their mission.

Ja'Ja' Urges Citizens To Resume Work

NC272024 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1915 GMT 27 Sep 86

[Text] The Army and the Lebanese Forces have tightened their control of the combat lines, which suffered a limited penetration earlier today and calm has been restored to the eastern sector. The Lebanese Forces are still pursuing remnants of the attackers in certain residential areas.

Dr Samir Ja'ja', chairman of the Lebanese Forces Executive Committee, made a statement to the Lebanese Broadcasting Corporation this evening in which he explained that today's events had been caused by groups backed by Syria, Habayqah supporters, Ba'th Party members, communists, and members of other parties. They exploited the presence of Hubayqah supporters on a certain frontline to enter Al-Ashrafiyah, where they opened fire at residential areas and people.

Members of the Lebanese Forces' strike force immediately went to these areas and fought pitched battles with the attacking force.

In 4 hours, they managed to drive the gunmen back and purge the area. The contact lines were thus restored to the state which had existed prior to today's attempt to infiltrate into the eastern area.

As a result of the fighting, 15 of the attackers were killed and 15 others taken captive. Ja'ja' affirmed that the Lebanese Forces now have many documents and bits of evidence in their possession which point to the identity of the attackers. We hope to take pictures of these documents, he added. Syrian weapons and ammunition of PRC origin have been captured. He said that the largest number of dead were Ba'th Party members or radical Islamic fundamentalists. He noted that a small number of them belong to Hubayqah.

After reassuring citizens that the internal situation has been restored to normal, Ja'ja' called on them to resume work tomorrow as usual.

Gunmen Surrender; Situation 'Normal'

NC280653 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
0515 GMT 28 Sep 86

[Excerpts] The situation in the eastern sector was normal this morning. Only some sniping and small explosions could be heard on the traditional combat lines following the abortive attempt to penetrate them and impose a policy of faits accomplis on the East. However, its people have voiced their rejection of hegemony, and confirmed their ability to translate their feelings into action. [passage omitted]

It has been learned that the attackers planned to occupy the Voice of Lebanon radio station on Sasin Street yesterday to broadcast their first communique. They were scheduled to air their declaration at 1200. However, when gunmen entered the radio's new building, they were surprised to find it unoccupied. They were then forced to withdraw following an attack launched by the Lebanese Forces.

A group of armed men surrendered in the Sayyar al-Darak-Hotel Dieu district this morning. By the end of the purging operation, the Army had arrested 20 [as heard] gunmen in Sodeco.

'Major' Hubayqah Aide Killed in Fighting

NC281153 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1115 GMT 28 Sep 86

[Excerpt] In connection with yesterday's fighting, the Voice of Lebanon has learned that the gunmen assembled in Al-Khandaq al-Ghamiq, where they were joined by members of Hizballah before launching their attack. The groups then infiltrated into the eastern area.

According to reports, Michel al-Zuwayn, one of Hubayqah's major military aides, was killed during the assault on Sodeco. [passage omitted]

Armed Groups Surrender; 37 Dead

NC281449 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1415 GMT 28 Sep 86

[Text] The search continued today in the eastern areas for the remaining infiltrators, some of whom fled to shelters and hideouts and sought the protection of their supporters. A group of infiltrators was arrested this morning.

Armed groups had earlier surrendered in the Hayy al-Siryan and Hotel Dieu areas after being surrounded. Among them were fundamentalists who had crossed Al-Barjawi during the infiltration operation from West Beirut.

According to security sources, 37 people were killed in yesterday's clashes, the majority of them attackers. The Lebanese Army and the Lebanese Forces have detained a number of these attackers.

Syrians Close Hubayqah Centers in Zahlah

NC281729 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1615 GMT 28 Sep 86

[Text] Security sources in Zahlah told the Voice of Lebanon this evening that Syrian intelligence took over the training center belonging to Elie Hubayqah's group in (Tallat al-'Abdah) near the Greenhouse Casino, after forcing the gunmen out and transporting them to the Syrian intelligence command headquarters in 'Anjar. This followed the abortive operation carried out in East Beirut.

The sources added that Zahlah residents are quite angry. They are demanding that Hubayqah send their sons back home. About 20 of these have in fact returned. They had been secretly transported from Zahlah and 'Anjar to West Beirut 3 days ago in preparation for the attack on the eastern areas.

It has been reported that Syrian intelligence closed all centers belonging to Hubayqah and his aides, leaving Hubayqah only the command headquarters near the Al-Qadiri Hotel in Zahlah. The headquarters also houses civilian offices.

Lebanese Forces Blame Army for Attack on Monte Verde

NC282117 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
2015 GMT 28 Sep 86

[Statement issued by the Lebanese Forces on 28 September]

[Text] In the wake of the abortive 27 September operation, some attackers were still hiding in the eastern area. This prompted the Lebanese Forces to set up additional roadblocks at the points of access to the area in order to arrest this handful of men. The forces had earlier coordinated with all the official and unofficial departments for this purpose.

At exactly 1500 today, the Lebanese Forces manning the Monte Verde roadblock came under a surprise attack by a Lebanese Army unit led by Captain Antoine Kurayyim, commander of the

53d Battallion. Comrades Hani Rahmah and 'Isam Rahmah were martyred in the attack.

The Lebanese forces denounce this incident involving people who share the same cause and declare:

1. They hold in high esteem the Lebanese Army officers and men who are performing their duty well. The forces will not hesitate to give them all necessary support.

2. However, they will not henceforth permit a few irresponsible officers to behave indiscriminately in pursuit of well-known personal objectives, as happened today in Monte Verde and previously in Al-Bwar and Qartaba. They hold these officers personally responsible for the consequences of such crimes.

3. They ask the Army command not to permit the use of the army's military machine for purposes other than the defense of the homeland and citizenry. They also request that the Army command deal with irresponsible officers with the firmness dictated by duty so that society and the Army may not fall prey to disorder. The Lebanese Forces are confident that the Army command will not fail to take the measures it deems appropriate.

Hubayqah Issues Statement on 27 Sep Operation

NC290635 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
0430 GMT 29 Sep 86

[Text] Commenting on Saturday's [27 September] operation, Elie Hubayqah [former Lebanese Forces Executive Committee chairman] issued a statement yesterday, explaining the circumstances surrounding the events. He said: The operation which our forces carried out was not an offensive against Beirut's eastern areas. Rather, it was an attempt to rescue these areas from the anomalous situation and harsh living conditions which they are experiencing. Indeed, our forces were welcomed with loud cries of joy and were doused with perfumes.

In his statement, Hubayqah added: I waited a long time before deciding to act, despite the harassment to which the eastern areas were subjected and despite the bloody events that have taken place, the last of which was in August. I thought that the anomalous situation would resolve itself. But I became convinced that matters were going from bad to worse and that the only way to settle things was to intervene directly in the eastern areas.

Habayqah continued: I made the decision to end the atrocities against dignities and rights and to restore freedoms and democracy to all sectors. This was my sole option when I saw that all hope of saving Lebanon was gone.

Syrians Reportedly Planned Beirut Fighting

NC271517 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1332 GMT 27 Sep 86

[Text] According to informed security sources, the backdrop to today's events is as follows: Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam chaired a meeting in Damascus at the end of last week. It was attended by Major General Hikmat al-Shihabi, the Syrian chief of staff; Major General 'Ali Dubah, chief of Syrian military intelligence; and Elie Hubayqah [former chairman of the Lebanese Forces Executive Committee].

At the end of the meeting, it was decided to implement a military plan to storm the eastern areas. The Syrians asked Elie Hubayqah to leave for West Beirut to take part in preparing this plan. On the order of the Syrians, and with the protection of Syrian intelligence, Hubayqah immediately left Damascus for West Beirut. In accordance with the Syrian request, Hubayqah began to hold a series of military meetings with groups from the Amal Movement and the Ba'th Party Organization in the presence of Syrian officers. During his endeavors, Hubyaqah was accompanied by As'ad Shaftari [a former chief of the National Security Department of the Lebanese Forces]. Syrian intelligence found an apartment for Hubyaqah in a building owned by Walid al-Zayn in the Al-Rawshah area [of West Beirut].

In tandem with the meetings convened by Hubayqah, high-level discussions were being held at the headquarters of the Syrian observers in the Beau Rivage Hotel. Brigadier General Ghazi Kan'an, head of Syrian military intelligence in Lebanon, presided over these meetings. It should be noted that he was the official who used to issue orders to Mr Hubayqah concerning the nature of the action required. These meetings, which were instituted at the Damascus talks, were designed to prepare a plan to storm and occupy the largest possible part of the eastern sector. Had this plan succeeded, the free Christian areas would have been threatened by the danger of direct and inevitable Syrian intervention. The way would then have been opened for the imposition of all sorts of Syrian solutions and desires upon the Christians by force.

The security sources add: On an operational levle, three foreign military groups were prepared to carry out this plan. The first group, which consisted of Syrian Ba'th Party gunmen, took up position in a school on Muhammad al-Hut Street. The second group, which was composed of gunmen from the Syrian Al-Asad Battalion, took up position in the Ra's al-Nab' area. The third group [not further identified] moved around, taking up position in an Amal Movement building on the airport road near the (La Geralda) establishment during the day and in the racetrack building at night.

These three groups were joined by a unit which had completed training at a camp for the Syrian Special Forces in 'Anjar [in the Al-Biqa']. The members of this fourth group received their training under the supervision of the chief of the Special Forces' Training Department No. 35.

This fourth group left 'Anjar yesterday afternoon and arrived in West Beirut in the evening. It took up position in a building near the Cocodi nightclub.

There was also a fifth group, which was composed of Amal gunmen under the supvervision of Syrian officers.

A group consisting of Amal and Ba'thist gunmen moved toward the Sodeco line this morning. They were accompanied by Hubayqah supporters who were acting as guides. The members of this group took up position in the Al-Kamal and Ashmun buildings.

They then entered a building which the Al-Sakhrah unit [of the Lebanese Forces] used as its headquarters. This unit was once responsible for providing protection for Shaykh Pierre al-Jumayyil. The Hubayqah supporters asked the Al-Sakhrah personnel to acquaint the Amal members with the streets and basic geography of Al-Ashrafiyah.

At approximately the same time, another group of Amal and Syrian Ba'thist gunmen entered the Al-Barjawi line, accompanied by a few Hubayqah supporters who were acting as guides. The members of this group entered several houses in the area, capturing some citizens and killing others. The prisoners were taken to Syrian centers in West Beirut.

The group which had deployed along the Sodeco line reached Sasin Square in Al-Ashrafiyah at noon today. The members of this group then moved toward the Phalangist headquarters in Al-Rumayl. Syrian Chief of Staff Hikmat al-Shihabi sent a cable from Damascus at 1300, asking Brig Gen Ghazi Kan'an to provide minute-by-minute reports on the progress of the storming operations in the eastern areas.

Hubayqah Summoned; Followers Accused of Leaking Plan

NC280619 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic
0445 GMT 28 Sep 86

[Text] According to an Lebanese Broadcasting Corporation report, Syrian Intelligence Headquarters in 'Anjar has summoned Elie Hubayqah from West Beirut at the orders of the Syrian general staff. The current situation is to be assessed, and the circumstances that led to the failure of the plan against Al-Ashrafiyah are to be determined.

Security sources note that Syrian Intelligence units in Zahlah and West Beirut have launched a campaign to arrest a number of Hubayqah's supporters that they view as suspect. These individuals are also accused of doubtful loyalty and of leaking the plan to seize Al-Ashrafiyah.

Kan'an Denies Syrian Role in Christian Clashes

NC281036 Ihdin Radio of Free and Unified Lebanon in Arabic
1000 GMT 28 Sep 86

[Text] In response to Ja'ja's attempts to implicate others in the internal conflicts of the so-called Lebanese Forces, Brigadier General Ghazi Kan'an, chief of Syrian military intelligence in Lebanon, has described the events in East Beirut as an internal matter between Ja'ja's supporters and those of Hubayqah. The Syrian forces had nothing to do with these incidents and they have no intention of attacking the eastern area.

5th Brigade Commander Assassinated in Beirut 29 Sep

NC290613 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
0606 GMT 29 Sep 86

[Text] Security sources have confirmed that Colonel Khalil Kan'an, commander of the Lebanese Army's 5th Brigade, has been assassinated at his house in Al-Hazimiyah. The sources added that his wife was seriously injured and has been taken to hospital. According to the reports, the weapons used in the assassination were fitted with silencers. The attackers tied up the guards and stormed the house before killing Col Kan'an.

Murder Linked to Monte Verde Clash

NC290946 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
0900 GMT 29 Sep 86

[Excerpts] Security sources have disclosed further details of the assassination of Colonel Khalil Kan'an, commander of the 5th Brigade. They said that the colonel was killed in his bed early today. His body was riddled with 28 bullets. His wife was seriously injured; she was taken to the Hotel Dieu hospital. [passage omitted]

Col Kan'an was assassinated after an incident that took place between personnel of his brigade and others at a Lebanese Forces' checkpoint in Monte Verde last night. Two persons manning the checkpoint were killed during the clash.

In another development, security sources said that the fighting in East Beirut left 100 persons dead, 200 others wounded, and 55 missing.

Fundamentalists To Strike at U.S. Interests

JN271747 Kuwait AL-QABAS in Arabic
26 Sep 86 p 1

[Text] Beirut — Sources close to fundamentalist groups active in Lebanon have declared that plans have been drawn up to strike at U.S. and possibly other Western interests in the Middle East. The sources added that the operations will be directed against sensitive centers considered to be highly unlikely targets and will involve an element of surprise.

The sources attributed the delay in implementation to a wait-and-see attitude on the part of these groups after receiving information that the United States may lead a direct retaliatory campaign against them.

French Journalist Kidnapped in Southern Suburb

NC291139 Paris AFP in English 1130 GMT
29 Sep 86

[Excerpt] Beirut, Sept 29 (AFP) — Gunmen kidnapped a French television journalist Sunday night in Moslem-dominated southern Beirut, the French Embassy and witnesses said Monday.

Jean-Marc Sroussi, 41, was abducted as he drove through the Al-Murayjah-al-Kafa'at crossing point from the Christian into the Moslem sector, according to the mother and sister of his Christian Lebanese employee, who had been abducted three days ago. The two women said the gunmen had said they belonged to the Shi'ite Amal Militia.

The militia controls the Al-Murayjah-al-Kafa'at crossing point and Beirut's southern suburbs.

Another witness said the gunmen had promised to take Mr Sroussi back to Christian-dominated East Beirut, but the television reporter had not been heard of again by Monday. [passage omitted]

ASALA Issues Warning to French Government

NC261644 Paris AFP in English 1636 GMT
26 Sep 86

[Text] Beirut, Sept 26 (AFP) — The French Government was warned Friday against harming three Arab militants — Georges Ibrahim 'Abdallah, 'Arujan Garabidian and Anis Naqqash — by a caller to a Western news agency here, claiming to represent the Armenian Secret Liberation Army (ASALA).

A group that has claimed responsibility for five bomb attacks in Paris this month, killing nine and injuring more than 160, has demanded the release of the three, who are jailed in France.

The Beirut caller, who identified himself as Vahran and as an ASALA spokesman, said "French citizens will be pursued throughout the world and blows of an extent without precedent will be struck in France if threats continue to weigh on the physical well-being of the three jailed militants." He warned of a "repetition of events that led to the martydom of Aram Basamadian," a presumed ASALA militant.

Basamadian was charged in connection with a July 1983 bomb attack at Orly Airport in Paris that left eight dead and 55 wounded. He was found hanged in his cell in March 1985. ASALA described his death as "liquidation."

The caller also demanded the release of the three prisoners, who were all moved last week to the La Sante Jail in Paris in the wake of the recent attacks, claimed by a group calling itself the Solidarity Committee for Arab and Middle East Political Prisoners who have demanded the release of the three.

Varujan Garabidian, another presumed ASALA member, was jailed for his part in the 1983 Orly attack, while Anis Naqqash was sentenced for the attempted assassination of former Iranian Prime Minister Shapur Bakhtiar. Georges Ibrahim 'Abdallah, presumed leader of the Lebanese Armed Revolutionary Faction (FARL), is serving a four year jail term for conspiracy charges and identity paper irregularities. The caller also warned the French Government to end "arbitrary measures taken against Middle East citizens living or resident in France" and halt "the suspect actions of the French services in the Middle East and the coordination between French and U.S. services." "If not we will be forced to take negative measures against French citizens and interests in the Middle East," he said.

Two French Soldiers Injured in Blast

NC280637 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
0615 GMT 28 Sep 86

[Excerpt] Reports from Southern Lebanon indicate that the French, who have evacuated all their positions to avoid attacks, were the target of an assault in Jwayya today.

According to information received by the Voice of Lebanon, two French soldiers were wounded in Jwayya when an explosive charge was detonated by remote control. The injured men were taken to Al-Naqurah Hospital for treatment. [passage omitted]

Amal Arrests Perpetrators of Attacks on UNIFIL

NC270746 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
0430 GMT 27 Sep 86

[Excerpt] The Amal Movement has issued a statement in Tyre announcing that its security forces in the second region have defused a bomb. The charge, which contained some 60 kg of TNT, had been planted beside the Qana-'Aytit Road. It was intended for use against UNIFIL convoys in order to cause strife in the area.

Amal condemned such strange, criminal, and cowardly acts, which are the work of suspect elements. It warned that it will strike hard at anyone who thinks of disturbing the security of the South and its people.

According to reports received by the movement's headquarters, Amal members discovered two explosive charges yesterday on the Srifa Road. Each was made of 40 kg of TNT, and both were neutralized.

Meanwhile, Al-Haj Mahmud Faqih, Amal's organizational officer in the South, has revealed that the movement has arrested many of those involved in the attacks on UNIFIL. These individuals have said they received their orders from abroad. [passage omitted]

Karami Delivers Speech in Tyre on Israel, U.S.

NC272108 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1530 GMT 27 Sep 86

[Speech by Prime Minister Rashid Karami at a ceremony in Tyre to mark the opening of the first Southern Agricultural and Industrial Development Fair on 27 September — recorded]

[Excerpts] [passage omitted] We came to Tyre today in order to (?honor) its sons, to benefit from its struggle, and to derive inspiration from its cause, principles, and aims. We walk with the sons of Tyre along the same road — the road of dignity, liberation, the attainment of rights, and the complete withdrawal of the occupation forces from our precious southern territory. [passage omitted]

We would like to emphasize to Peres, Sharon, Shamir, and Rabin that every son of the south and of Lebanon itself is a solid rock. Each one constitutes a time bomb against Israel's occupation, invasion, and plots. I would also like to address Mr Reagan, whose country abstained from voting at the UN security council on a just resolution that seeks to achieve the evacuation and withdrawal of occupation forces from Lebanon and the liberation of our country. Mr Reagan asks: Where are the officials and legitimate authorities in Lebanon? I say that these are represented by all of our people's sons. The United States justifies its abstention by saying that it wants security arrangements for northern Israel. Who said that we are responsible for Israel's security? Who said that the United States can turn us into policemen for the security of the enemy?

We support security arrangements, but they should be purely Lebanese arrangements for the sake of Lebanon's security and the happiness of its citizens. We are opposed to any security arrangement by which we become policemen to safeguard Israel. We would like to emphasize to the United States that, thanks to the Lebanese people's patience, resistance, and care for their sovereignty, independence, and freedom, we frustrated the 17 May agreement. We cannot possibly replace this agreement with any security arrangements which detract from our own sovereignty and freedom. This is our promise to you. This is our pledge to the entire world: We support the liberation of our territory. We support the UN Security Council resolutions which recognize Lebanon's right to freedom and sovereignty.

If Mr Reagan wishes to uphold his people's mission and the history of his country, then he should stand on the side of the vanquished, the deprived, the wronged, and those under occupation. If he does this, then, we would tell America that it has honored its mission and deserves the Satue of Liberty it has in New York. If he does not do this, then this statue will be a symbol of injustice, of aggression, and of occupiers and oppressors. [passage omitted]

2 Die as Israeli Helicopters Strafe Road

NC280847 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
0800 GMT 28 Sep 86

[Text] A resistance group detonated an explosive charge at 0700 today as an enemy mechanized patrol was moving along the (Majdal Ballutah) road. A vehicle was destroyed, and those inside were either killed or wounded. The unit also attacked a post a the Hula barracks, and inflicted a large number of casualties.

Meanwhile, the enemy massed his vehicles near (Ballutah) and Bani Hayyan, and conducted a large-scale search in the direction of Majdal Silm.

Two enemy helicopters strafed the road running from (Mazra'at al-Tamiriyah) to Majdal Silm at 0715 today. Eyewitnesses said a civilian vehicle carrying four people was hit. Two of them were killed, and the others were wounded and taken to Jabal 'Amil Hospital.

Palestinians Arrive 'Secretly' in Tripoli

NC262018 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic
1945 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] According to reports received by the *Al-Masirah* magazine, Palestinian groups have recently arrived in Tripoli in secret to help Sa'id Sha'ban, leader of the Islamic Unification Movement, to resist the Syrian regime. The reports note that a pro-'Arafat official paid a large sum of money to a Syrian officer at Beirut airport to allow him to reach the 'Ayn al-Hulwah camp in Sidon.

Religious Leaders Leave for Moscow

NC281318 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1300 GMT 28 Sep 86

[Text] Mufti of the Republic Shaykh Hasan Khalid and Shaykh Muhammad Mahdi Shams al-Din, deputy chairman of the Supreme Islamic Shi'ite Council, left for Moscow this afternoon to attend an Islamic conference that will be held in Baku on Wednesday. Mufti Khalid and Shaykh Shams al-Din are expected to hold talks with senior Soviet officials on conditions in Lebanon in general and those in the South in particular.

Foreign Minister Meets Shevardnadze in New York

JN272037 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
2015 GMT 27 Sep 86

[Text] New York — Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' met with USSR Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze today. Assistant Foreign Minister Dia'ullah al-Fattal and Dr 'Abd al-Mu'min al-Atasi, official in charge of the Syrian mission in New York, attended the meeting. The talks dealt with the international situation, developments in the Middle East, bilateral relations, and other issues of common interest.

The two sides' viewpoints were identical on most of the issues discussed, particularly on the need to hold an international conference under UN auspices with the participation of all the parties concerned and the five permanent UN Security Council members. The two sides also stressed the importance of relations between the two friendly countries and means of promoting them in all fields.

Meets French Foreign Minister

JN271737 Damascus SANA in Arabic
1655 GMT 27 Sep 86

[Text] New York, 27 Sep (SANA) — Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' met with French Foreign Minister Jean-Bernard Raimond here today. The discussion during the meeting dealt with the cordial relations between Syria and France, the international situation, current developments in the Middle East, and the recent incidents in Paris.

The French minister said that his country is eager to maintain its cordial relations with Syria. He said that the campaign some French media organs are launching against Syria to tarnish its image is being undertaken by irresponsible parties which do not represent the French Government's stand.

The two ministers' viewpoints were identical on condemning terrorism and distinguishing between terrorism and national resistance to the Israeli occupation. Emphasis was also put on the need for the Israeli forces' withdrawal from all Lebanese territory and the implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 425 calling for the deployment of UNIFIL in the occupied border area of southern Lebanon up to the international borders.

The two ministers said that their countries support an international Middle East peace conference under UN auspices to be attended by all the parties concerned and by the permanent UN Security Council members.

Faruq al-Shar' had breakfast with Jean-Bernard Raimond in New York this morning together with Assistant Foreign Minister Dia'ullah al-Fattal; Dr 'Abd al-Mu'min al-Atasi, official in charge of the Syrian mission in New York; and (Alain Dujamer), director of the French Foreign Ministry's Middle East Department.

Meets Italian, Spanish Ministers

JN281238 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1115 GMT 27 Sep 86

[Text] New York — On the sidelines of the UN General Assembly's 41st session, Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' met with Italian Foreign Minister Guilio Andreotti and Spanish Foreign Minister Francisco Fernandez-Ordonez in New York yesterday afternoon. The meetings were attended by Dia'ullah al-Fattal, the assistant foreign minister; and Dr 'Abd al-Mu'min al-Atasi, Syrian charge d'affaires to the United Nations.

During these two meetings, talks dealt with Syria's relations with Italy and Spain. Talks also focused on the current situation in the Middle East and issues of mutual interest.

Al-Shar' had arrived in New York on Friday noon to lead the Syrian delegation to the meetings of the UN General Assembly's 41st session.

QNA Cites LE POINT Interview With Al-Shar'

JN291149 Doha QNA in Arabic 1120 GMT
29 Sep 86

[Text] Paris, 29 Sep (QNA) — Syrian Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' has denied that Syrian intelligence had anything to do with the recent Paris explosions. In an interview with the French weekly magazine *Le Point* today, the Syrian minister said he believes these explosions are intended to force the French Government to abandon its policy toward the Arab-Israeli conflict, which he described as a balanced policy. He also said that his country is ready to pursue its efforts to release foreign hostages held in Lebanon, particularly the French hostages, in view of the good relations which exist between France and Syria.

The Syrian minister reiterated his country's support for the presence of UNIFIL along the Lebanese-Israeli borders, stressing that the cause of the recurrent aggressions against UNIFIL is the presence there of the Israeli occupation forces.

AL-ITTIHAD Cites Al-Asad on PLO Differences

JN281140 Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD in Arabic
26 Sep 86

[Text] A senior official of the PFLP has said that Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad expressed his eagerness for PLO unity in the face of imperialist and Zionist machinations to liquidate the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people. President al-Asad believes, though, that the PLO is still adopting the same line which brought on the internal Palestinian crisis on the one hand and the crisis between the PLO and Syria on the other.

Al-Asad's remarks were made when the Syrian president held a meeting the day before yesterday with a delegation of the PFLP political bureau, led by Dr George Habash, described by front sources as very fruitful.

According to a source who was present at the meeting, President al-Asad also said Syria still adheres to its position on the PLO leadership, but it will not oppose any attempts to restore unity to the organization's ranks. He added: The Palestinians are free to choose any tactics to address their internal problems, and Syria will not use pressure on any Palestinian faction or prevent anyone from using his own tactics and expressing his own opinion concerning the question of national unity.

PFLP sources in Damascus pointed out that President al-Asad reiterated Syrian support for the Palestine National Salvation Front, morally and politically, in all fields. Syria, he added, will support any unified stand adopted by the front, reflecting its political and organizational approach, to deal with settlement schemes in the area.

The PFLP explained to the Syrian leader how it works with other Palestinian factions toward Palestinian national unity, saying its approach is inspired by the PLO charter and armed struggle for liberating and returning to Palestine. The PFLP stressed that it is one thing to reject dialogue and quite another to ask that it be held under such terms as would restore to the PLO its revolutionary nationalist role. The PFLP said it is rejecting the dialogue in pursuit of a patriotic PLO working on the lines of the national action charter.

Talas Expects New Israeli 'Aggression'

JN271007 Doha QNA in Arabic 0840 GMT
27 Sep 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 27 Sep (QNA) — Syrian Defense Minister General Mustafa Talas has emphasized that the Zionist enemy is preparing for a new aggression to escape from its internal crisis and the political conflicts among its parties on the eve of the transfer of power from Shim'on Peres to Yitzhaq Shamir, who are working toward escalating the military sitaution for domestic reasons.

In a statement to today's issue of the newspaper *Al-Ittihad*, Gen Talas said the Israeli concentrations along the southern Lebanese border will not intimidate Syria, which lies in wait for any possible aggression. He indicated his country has actually come closer to achieving strategic parity with the Zionist enemy.

In his statement, Gen Talas said his country is satisfied with the Lebanese national dialogue because it places all conflicting parties before their historical responsibilities toward the Lebanese people who have been exhausted by the state of chaos, disorder, and instability. He emphasized the importance of reaching a solution guaranteeing the unity of Lebanon in terms of territory, people, and institutions and preserving its Arab affiliation. He indicated there are no problems between Syria and Lebaense President Amin al-Jumayyil.

Information Minister Meets Jordanian Delegation

JN281544 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1415 GMT 28 Sep 86

[Text] Damascus — Information Minister Yasin Rajjuh has received a Jordanian press delegation led by Mahmud al-Kayid, doyen of Jordanian journalists and chief editor of the Jordanian newspaper *Al-Ra'y*, in the presence of Dr Sabir Falhut, head of the Syrian Union of Journalists.

The information minister explained Syria's stand under struggler President Hafiz al-Asad on current political issues. He asserted this stand is firm and constant to achieve our masses' goals of liberation and to build a pan-Arab, unionist future. The minister appealed to Arab press to emphasize the basic principles of our people's life based on the firmly established belief in the unity of the common Arab fate and in the ability of our nation to overcome current obstacles, as well as its determination to sacrifice for the sake of achieving our masses' hopes of unity and pan-Arab pride.

TISHRIN Criticizes Alexandria Summit

PM261503 Damascus TISHRIN in Arabic
21 Sep 86 p 8

[Dr Fayiz al-Sayigh article: "Alexandria Summit Paved Way to Militarizing Mediterranean Against the Arabs"]

[Excerpts] History will neither forget nor forgive all those who have been blinded by treason, got themselves shackled by humiliating and degrading agreements, and, as a result, allowed the pioneers of the Zionist schools of murder, destruction, and ruination to step on Arab soil and implant their expansionist and colonialist poisons in the mind of some of the leaders — or rather, the apostates — thus allowing themselves to be downtrodden and their entities to be violated and enabling the occupier to spread corruption and destruction with the support of the biggest imperialist colonialist power, whose ambitious policies are the cause of the whole world's sufferings.

Apart from the socialist camp countries, which by virtue of their nature and socialist structure stand firmly against the United States as symbolizing the leader of the opposite regime, all the nonaligned states have strongly condemned the U.S. policy that depends on force for the achievement of the imperialist objectives of world domination. [passage omitted]

When Egypt was supposed to play a leading and eminent role in the Nonaligned Movement — one of whose cofounders was the late Jamal 'Abd al-Nasir — its role was instead small and condemned; it caused amazement and astonishment in the world's countries, or more spefically in the 100 nonaligned states.

Many wondered whether the stature of Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Butrus Ghali, who inherited treason from his grandfather, was the same as that of Jamal 'Abd al-Nasir at the nonaligned conference. Was this the Egyptian role that the Nonaligned Movement had known well since it was established and up to the death of Egypt's popular leader? [passage omitted]

While the Arabs — foremost of whom Syria and its delegation — achieved successes at the Harare conference, which supported the Arabs' just struggle against the continuing Israeli aggression and the usurpation of the Palestinian people's rights, and sponsored the Syrian paper on the Arabs' attitude and their aspiration and what they hope for from this mass international gathering — at this time in particular the Egyptian regime, which is totally loyal to the world's number one colonialist power, opened Alexandria's gates in order to receive the Arabs' mortal enemy, usurper of their land, violator of their dignity, killer of their people, and destroyer of their future and aspirations. It received him without showing any ethical considerations, thus publicly declaring that it is the same as Al-Sadat's regime in its loyalty to the enemy and treachery and plotting against its own people and its central cause.

It was the most serious summit in the chain of conspiracies. Peres met with Mubarak at the time and place Peres dictated, and the results were what Peres himself wanted in coordination with Vice President Bush and Assistant Secretary of State Murphy. Thus a new and advanced stage in the scenario of the unilateral deal between the Egyptian regime and the Zionist entity has been completed. A new stage has also been completed in the intensive U.S. moves on the pretext of searching for peace in the Middle East or giving impetus to the peace process, which aims to lay down plans to resolve the conflict at the expense of the Arabs and in favor of Zionism, which itself is in control of U.S. destinies and political power.

After Camp David achieved all the results that the United States and Israel sought, foremost of which was to bring U.S. military forces to be deployed in Sinai close to everything in the area, the Mubarak-Peres summit will further expand this military presence so as to include, in addition to Sinai, the whole Mediterranan. So the United States, in implementation of the strategic alliance with Israel, will establish naval bases for its fleet both in Haifa and Alexandria. This follows the linking of the Israeli armament to the NATO alliance, particularly since, according to reports, the most important among the many topics dealt with at the Alexandria summit concerned the study of methods to overcome the "Syrian obstacle" that is daily growing in the path of the armed U.S. peace they desire. [passage omitted]

So what did Mubarak want, when the treachery of his predecessor is quite clear to him and its results are known to the world? He wanted to prove that he is capable of fulfilling his mission and playing his role. He also wants to establish for himself a landmark in treason since he is incapable of playing the role of a patriot, nor does he know how to act it on the international stage. He has been brought up a traitor in the shadow of his master, loyal and capable of playing a distinctive role in a time of treachery. [passage omitted]

What happened in Alexandria in the time of treachery which Al-Sadat began and Mubarak is continuing is not an exclusive Egyptian matter that the Egyptian ruler can deal with in the same manner he practices repression, coercion, terror, and political assassination. It is an Arab matter that concerns the most sacrosanct cause of this nation that throughout its generations upheld an honorable, even holy, Arab history. Defending the honor and holiness of this history is an Arab responsibility without exception. [passage omitted]

TISHRIN Reaffirms Stand on Terrorism, Resistance

JN290719 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
0430 GMT 29 Sep 86

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "Israeli Terrorism," *Tishrin* says: It is evident that Zionism and its protectors have mobilized their forces to harm national liberation movements and national resistance against the invaders and occupiers under the pretext of terrorism, exploiting some individual actions here and there to confuse the cards and accuse states and governments. What is clear is that Syria, through leader Al-Asad, has repeatedly condemned terrorism; denounced killing for the sake of killing; explained the great difference between such terrorism and the people's legitimate struggle, particularly the Lebanese and Palestinian people's struggle against Zionist occupation and usurpation; and exerted and continues to exert strenuous efforts forthe release of Western hostages being held in Lebanon.

It is evident that Israel focuses its efforts on harming Syria and its pan-Arab stands because Syria lies in wait for all its moves and foils its schemes one after the other. Had it not been for Syria, the Arab stand would have collapsed following Camp David and Lebanon's invasion. However, what took place was completely different. They did not succeed in spreading Camp David and the Lebanese incidents brought no positive results. On the contrary, the 17 May agreement which the United States and Israel have painstakingly tried to revive ended where it begun and was abrogated before it produced any results.

Israel tries to incite world public opinion against Arab causes and particularly against Syria, which has assumed the responsibility of defending Arab causes and has waged a relentless war against the defeatists and traitors. Recent history has confirmed Israel's involvement in many terrorist operations to incite the western and U.S. public opinion against the Arabs and their causes. There is nothing surprising in this Israelibehavior. Zionism and Nazism had agreed to persecute European Jews to encourage their immigration to Palestine during World War II.

Tishrin concludes: Syria has never kept it a secret that it remains committed to supporting the peoples' rights and struggle or its complete support for the Lebanese and Palestinian resistance. Syria provided Arab resistance men with all the means of steadfastness and will continue to offer all the support it can to the Arab resistance men in their confrontation of Israel and its forces of invasion. Syria is even seeking strategic balance to definitively put an end to Israel's belligerence in the region.

Peres on 'Confederation Concept' With U.S., Egypt

TA260731 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 26 Sep 86 p 1

[Report by political correspondent Roy Isacowitz]

[Text] Israel's current peace efforts are geared toward the establishment of a Jordanian-Palestinian confederation in the West Bank and Gaza, informed sources said yesterday.

The concept of a confederation was discussed extensively during Prime Minister Shim'on Peres' recent meetings in Egypt and the U.S. and was acceptable to both countries, the sources said.

It was also discussed this week during a meeting in Rabat between Moroccan King Hassan II and Labour Party Knesset caucus Chairman Rafi Edri, who delivered written and verbal messages from Peres to the king.

The participation of a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation in an international peace conference would enable both Israel and the Palestinians to participate in peace talks without obliging Israel to recognize Palestinian self-determination, the sources said.

Edri and the other three members of the Israeli delegation to the International Union of Moroccan Jewish Communities, MK's [Knesset Members] Me'ir Shitrit (Likud), Yitzhaq Peretz (Labour) and Aharon Abu-Hatzeira (TAMI) [Tenu'at Masoret Yizra'el, Traditional Movement, Israel], returned to Israel last night after spending three days in Morocco.

Edri said on his return that he had proposed to the king, during a 55-minute private conversation, that Morocco participate in the proposed international peace conference as well as in the preparatory committee that would lay the groundwork for the conference.

He also proposed that the opening session of the conference be held in Morocco. Hassan did not reply to the proposals, preferring to wait for developments, Edri said.

The absence of diplomatic links between Morocco and Israel was not mentioned during the meeting. Relations would not be a prerequisite were Morocco to participate in the preparatory committee in an observer capacity.

An identical proposal — for Soviet observer participation — was reportedly made by Peres during his meeting with Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze earlier this week.

Edri also reported to the king on Peres's recent meetings with Egyptian President Mubarak and U.s. President Reagan. It was Edri's second visit to Morocco in the past three weeks, the first having been conducted in secret.

All four Israeli representatives dined with Hassan and 22 other guests on Wednesday night. The dinner was held publicly, in accordance with all the demands of protocol and in the presence of Moroccan television.

A delegation from the Moroccan Jewish community is due to arrive in Israel tomorrow night.

On USSR Leadership, Talks in U.S.

TA290804 Tel Aviv HATZOFE in Hebrew 29 Sep 96 p 1

[Unattributed report]

[Excerpt] There is a new generation of leaders in the Soviet Union, one of whom is Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze. This was said at yesterday's Cabinet session by Prime Minister Shim'on Peres in his briefing on his trip abroad.

Mr Peres reported that an agreement was reached in the United States on a tax exemption for high-risk investments in Israel.

In his report on his meetings in the United States, Mr Peres said he had found the U.S. Government determined to support a strong Israel, oppose the PLO, and regard the peace process as part of peace itself. Government and Congressional leaders had praised Israel for its political intiatives and economic policy. [passage omitted]

On UNIFIL, Hizballah, Al-Asad Remarks

TA261946 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1815 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Interview with Prime Minister Shim'on Peres by Moshe Shlonsky on 26 September during a tour of an army camp — recorded]

[Text][Shlonsky] Vice Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir said in an interview in New York that if UNIFIL leaves southern Lebanon, the IDF and the army of southern Lebanon [ASL] will take its place. Is this the government's position?

[Peres] I am not sure that this is what he said. There is no government decision on this matter.

[Shlonsky] What, in your opinion, will happen if UNIFIL leaves southern Lebanon?

[Peres] This would mainly be a problem for Lebanon itself. It would create a void that Hizballah members would try to fill. It could also create additional problems for us, but we do not intend to change the security strip boundaries.

[Shlonsky] Will we maintain our stand on not permitting UNIFIL to move shouthward?

[Peres] Yes. This is not a position of principle; it is a functional, operative position. What have we told UNIFIL? If a Lebanese force is found that can be relied upon to guarantee security in the southern region, then UNIFIL can serve as an auxiliary force. UNIFIL alone, to the best of our knowledge, cannot achieve the same degree of security that we have attained in the current deployment.

[Shlonsky] Do you expect the ASL to continue to withstand the current waves of attacks by Hizballah?

[Peres] If until now the ASL has surprised people, it has been a pleasant surprise. In recent weeks it has undergone a test that has definitely not been easy; it also suffered some losses. The ASL's morale, however, has been preserved and is still maintained, and General Lahd certainly displays a commendable fighting and organizational ability.

[Shlonsky] How is it that we, in fact, do not have any answer to Hizballah terrorists who have carried out attacks almost every night in these past weeks? We are almost helpless in the face of the attacks on the positions.

[Peres] The problem is always one of identification. In view of the fact that this organization is a relatively young one and still in the organizational stages, it takes time to be able to identify its members, its methods of operation, and its commands. However, we will learn to deal with this problem as well.

[Shlonsky] Who, in your opinion, is behind the wave of attacks: Iran, Syria? Is it a local phenomenon?

[Peres] I cannot tell you unequivocally whether it is Iran, Syria, or Libya. However, I can tell you with certainty that all three countries continue to provide a cover for terrorists and permit terrorist attacks from their territory.

[Shlonsky] Defense establishment reports note that Iran is behind the latest wave of attacks. Do you agree with this?

[Peres] There is no doubt, for example, that Iran finances or arms Hizballah. There is no doubt that Iran justifies these attacks almost publicly. It is quite shocking. Iran was undoubtedly involved in these attacks; however, we should wait for the final indentification, which we do not have yet.

[Shlonsky] What about Al-Asad's warning that he will strike hard at Israel if Israel takes any action in Lebanon?

[Peres] Do you think that until now Al-Asad has not struck at Israel because he was showing restraint or because he is a lover of peace? He has not struck at Israel because he is afraid of the results. Thus, in my opinion, nothing has changed in this respect; only his words have changed. I suggest that we do not participate in this verbal competition in which each side threatens the other. We are not nervous; there is nothing to be afraid of. Tension rose in the north for several days. The tension has eased and life has returned more or less to normal. We will not enter a verbal competion with Al-Asad.

[Shlonsky] Are you worried about moderate Shi'ite elements, such as parts of Amal, joining the wave of extremism in the south?

[Peres] Look, nothing in Lebanon is permanent; everything is fluid and changing. Orientations change, directions change. This is the character of this wretched country, so this does not surprise me.

[Shlonsky] Finally, let us return to the UNIFIL issue. In your opinion, do you think that if UNIFIL leaves, the situation from Israel's point of view will worsen?

[Peres] I would say the following: Israel's security was never and should never be dependent on UNIFIL. UNIFIL comes and goes; Israel's security is a permanent matter. In general, if one looks at the current balance and deployment of UNIFIL, I think that its continued deployment is a positive factor both on the Lebanese map and on the security map. However, this is not a condition, and our security does not depend on it.

Peres, Rabin Brief Cabinet; Burg Resigns

TA281156 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 28 Sep 86

[Text] At the weekly Cabinet session, today, Prime Minister Shim'on Peres reported on his talks in the United States and Canada, and Defense Minister Rabin reported on the situation in south Lebanon. Just back from the Prime Minister's Office is our reporter Steve Weizman:

At this morning's Cabinet meeting Prime Minister Shim'on Peres reported on his recent visit to North America, emphasizing the positive attitude there towards the government's economic measures. The government also approved plans to set up a second radio and television network. Communications Minister Amnon Rubinstein said the new stations should be in operation within the next 1-2 years, and in addition to Hebrew they will carry broadcasts in other languages. English and French are likely to be among them. In other Cabinet business, veteran politician Yosef Burg, the oldest member of the government, announced his resignation. At the other end of the scale the Cabinet authorized the appointment of Rabbi Arye Der'i as director general of the Interior Ministry. At 27 years old, Der'i becomes the youngest director general in the civil service.

Shamir, Settlement Policy To Follow Guidelines

TA260715 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 26 Sep 86 p 1

[Report by political correspondent Sara Honig]

[Text] Tel Aviv — Vice Premier Shamir yesterday sought to allay Alignment anxiety about new settlements in the areas, stating that no new settlements would be stablished other than the six mentioned in the coalition agreement.

Shamir was speaking to reporters in New York and his remarks were broadcast on Qol Yisra'el's [Voice of Israel] early morning news magazine.

He explained that he opposed Gush Emunim's demand for 10 new settlements a year in the coming two years after rotation. He noted that the Likud was bound by the coalition agreement and that, in addition, given the country's economic difficulties it would be better to concentrate on enlarging existing settlements.

The national unity government has established only one of the six settlements agreed on in 1984. The Likud, sources close to Shamir told *The Jerusalem Post*, can be expected to ensure that the remianing five are set up soon. But it will not go beyond that, the sources stressed.

Shamir's statement came under immediate fire from Tehiya spokesmen.

Shamir on Rotation, Political Issues

TA270933 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0805 GMT 27 Sep 86

[Interview with Vice Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir by U.S. correspondent Shim'on Schiffer in Shamir's New York hotel suite "early one morning at the end of last week" — recorded]

[Text] [Shamir] Certainly, and this is only natural, rotation tempts the imagination as this is a unique phenomenon in the world, unparalleled in any other country. Aside from this, of course, political figures and reporters are interested in finding out what Israel's policy in the next few years will be and how we will conduct ourselves in this or that area. These are the subjects on which the questions generally focus.

[Schiffer] What is your answer to these questions then; Will this be a government of continuity or one that will introduce changes and novelties?

[Shamir] I explain to these people what the national unity government is, in essence. It was established on condition that all its components be committed to an agreed-upon policy founded on basic guidelines that have been carefully phrased and are mutually acceptable.

[Schiffer] Sir, what are you thinking personally in anticipation of this transition?

[Shamir] Owing to the fast pace of activity in New York this week, I must admit that I have not had a lot of time to ponder things. Still, of course, thoughts do crop up. It is easier, to an extent, because we will have to pursue an agreed-upon policy. Nevertheless, the problems accumulate and one can anticipate the future obstacles and what the other major subjects we will have to deal with will be. I am thinking about all these things, and we will have to discuss these matters at home, perhaps even in the first few weeks after the rotation.

[Schiffer] Can you predict what the transitional overlapping period will look like?

[Shamir] I would like to hope that the transition from one government to the next will be as smooth and free of problems as possible. This will indeed be a serious test for Israeli democracy and its ability to honor commitments and continue the regular and proper functioning of the government.

[Schiffer] Do you plan to effect personnel changes in the ministries or the government composition?

[Shamir] Right now I am not thinking of any reshuffles, because this might raise difficulties and also because I cannot effect them without the consent of all the sides. If the need should arise for changes, we will consider them after a while.

[Schiffer] In the political sphere, where will the emphasis be placed, or what will your major political move as prime minister be?

[Shamir] I cannot say. We have learned that the principles laid down in the government's basic guidelines are binding on the entire government, myself included. These principles provide a broad range for political actions with a vast scope and momentum. We must still work to enhance Israel's status and expand its political ties, we must take steps to strengthen and cement the peace and must also seek breakthroughs in various directions.

[Schiffer] As regards the political issues which you have been dealing with here, first relations with the Eastern Bloc, in light of your latest contacts can you ascertain some sort of breakthrough or new direction?

[Shamir] Since we are dealing with a world which is largely alien, it is difficult to make assessments on a firm basis; nevertheless, one can perhaps mention feelings. One senses a different spirit emanating from all the meetings and talks: the rigidity and inflexibility we had been accustomed to in previous years no longer exist; there is a certain desire for rapprochement; one can sense a desire to smooth the sharp edges of differences of opinion and that ways are being sought to introduce a new style into our relations, although they always immediately express reservations and explain that the days of the second coming are not here yet. Nonetheless, I hope we are entering into an era of normalization of sorts with those countries.

[Schiffer] Regarding relations with another superpower, the United States, do you expect the kind of close ties that existed between Prime Minister Shim'on Peres and the leaders of the U.S. Administration to exist with you as well?

[Shamir] Clearly our relations with the United States will hopefully become closer because these close ties existed even when I was first prime minister. Furthermore, one could perhaps argue that the fundamental groundwork for this fabric of relations, such as the strategic cooperation, the free trade zone, etcetera, was laid back in those times. I see no reason for this trend to change; on the contrary, I believe we should bolster it so that thanks to these ties Israel's status will continue to grow.

Shamir Meets Polish Foreign Minister, Others

TA280847 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 28 Sep 86 p 1

[Report by Walter Ruby]

[Text] New York — Foreign Minister Shamir on Friday hailed "a new page in the relationship" between Israel and Poland, as he and Polish Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski agreed that the two countries will open interest sections in Tel Aviv and Warsaw within the next three weeks.

According to the spokesman for Israel's UN mission, Shamir and Orzechowski agreed during an hour-long meeting on Friday that the interest sections will be headed by senior diplomats, and each will have direct access to the foreign ministers of the host country. The spokesman said that the two ministers agreed that the first priority of the two countries should be expanding economic and cultural ties.

Orzechowski reportedly requested that Israeli artists and performing groups come on tours of Poland, so that the Polish people can become reacquainted with Israel.

Shamir reportedly expressed the hope that further steps - an apparent allusion to full diplomatic ties - would follow, though he said he understood that it was best to let the process of normalization develop gradually.

Meeting in Shamir's Manhattan hotel suite, Orzechowski spoke in Polish, and Shamir did not need a translator. Shamir, responding in English, reportedly spoke of his memories of growing up in Poland before the Holocaust. Orzechowski said that the Poles and Jews have many common memories, growing from 1,000 years of common history. He noted that the two peoples suffered more from the Nazis than any other nations had.

Shamir also met Friday with the foreign ministers of Jamaica, Britain, Mexico, the Netherlands and Singapore. According to Israel's UN spokesman, several of these countries strongly urged Israel to withdraw its troops from the security zone in southern Lebanon, and to allow UNIFIL to deploy along the international border. Shamir rejected this advice outright, and in sharp language pointed out what he termed the "absurdity" of believing that the UNIFIL forces would be safer than at present if they were the only force attempting to keep Hizballah and Palestinian terrorists from infiltrating into Israel.

Representations With Poland 'In 3 Weeks'

TA270515 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0500 GMT 27 Sep 86

[Text] Israel and Poland will officially open representations in 3 weeks. They will be headed by senior diplomats from both countries. This was agreed upon last night by the foreign ministers of Israel and Poland in a meeting in New York. Minister Yitzhaq Shamir said after the meeting that the two countries are turning a new page in their relations, and the Polish foreign minister said that the first mission the heads of the representations will have to tackle will be how to deepen economic and cultural ties between the two countries.

Rabin Interviewed on Military Issues, Lebanon

TA261450 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT (LESHABAT Supplement)
in Hebrew 26 Sep 86 pp 1, 18

[Report on interview with Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin by Ron Ben-Yishay in Rabin's office "this week"]

[Text] Yitzhaq Rabin is optimistic. This week, at the end of 2 years — lacking 1 month — of his term as defense minister, I found him calm and relaxed. Only when he discussed the IDF budget cuts did he shift in his seat, displaying some unrest and taking time in replying. He was visibly concerned about how history would judge him for this. The rotation, on the other hand, left him unfazed. Some say he may even benefit from it.

"From the point of view of the possibility of a military confrontation between us and Arab countries, Israel's strategic situation continues to be expedient," he says. "I believe that the steps Israel has taken vis-a-vis Egypt have resulted in a stronger bilateral peace and consequently have strenthened the reality of Egypt being outside the cycle of war with Israel. Iraq is tied down by its war against Iran; there is no question that the ongoing war, which is entering its 7th year, has already claimed a high toll in human life, has affected national morale, and has had an impact on Iraq's economy. Still, no one can see its end anywhere in sight. Even if the war does end, tension will prevail. I cannot envision Iraq rushing with glee toward another military escapade against Israel after such a prolonged and exhausting war as this. Certainly not for a few years.

"A second positive development, as far as the overall strategic balance is concerned, has to do with the fact that Jordan and 'Arafat are experiencing a rift and Jordan is seeking ways to bolster the status of moderate elements in Judaea, Samaria, and Gaza. This requires Jordanian coordination with Israel, even if only indirectly. This situation reinforces my belief that Jordan will not join a military coalition against Israel with Syria; certainly not to the point of initiating war, although relations between Jordan and Syria have improved. Therefore the strategic military reality leaves Syria the sole potential threat to Israel at this point. I believe Syria realizes that it would be hard put to single-handedly achieve any goal through military means — whether on the ground or politically. Admittedly, we would be well advised to remember that a coalition of war involving more than one Arab country might develop in the more distant future, but compared to what we have previously faced, our present situation is far better."

[Ben-Yishay] Some people believe that Syria is capable of kidnapping soldiers on the Golan or in Lebanon, that it has the military capability to do so, and that it has even developed a network of long-range surface-to-surface antiaircraft missiles, SAM-5's, and long-range Sepal coastal defense missiles that can hit targets on our coast. They have also received improved MIG-25's and Sukhoy-22's. What do you think about this?

[Rabin] As always, the Arab countries enjoy the advantage of not needing much time to recruit reservists to activate their forces. Consequently, what you have reported is nothing new. No one in the Arab countries or in the international arena should delude himself that Israel will play along according to rules of a game that are unacceptable to it. We will do everything in our power not to be caught grossly unawares, and we can do that. However, even if the aggressor has an initial advantage, still we will not allow any party to take advantage of us due to time limitations. I believe that in such a case the United States will come to our assistance. From the military point of view, Syria by itself is militarily inferior to Israel. One can easily recall its air force and aerial defense system's weakness from back in 1982, so Syria would be well advised not to entertain the thought that a substantial change has taken place in these spheres, compared with Israel's military power.

[Ben-Yishay] Still, it seems that the Syrians nevertheless believe they have reached "strategic parity" with Israel. Does this state of affairs not constitute an opening for war?

[Rabin] I do not believe the Syrians think they have reached strategic parity with Israel. I have grounds to believe that they know they are still very far from that. I am not in the habit of guessing when and if a war will take place. As defense minister, my job is to set a policy. This policy is to strive to prevent war and at the same time to prepare for the possibility that should one be forced upon us, we will win it decisively, quickly, and unequivocally. I believe war with Syria can be avoided as long as the Arab countries have not formed a coalition of war against us. I am not completely certain that war will not break out. My basic assumption is that everything should be done to prepare for it and at the same time to prevent it.

[Ben-Yishay] To what extent does terrorism, and particularly terrorism from Lebanon, constitute a threat to Israel?

[Rabin] As long as the positive trend in the direction of peace — be it in the form of a stronger peace with Egypt or in the form of the change in Jordan's policy, in changing from cooperating with the PLO to strengthening the status of the moderates in the territories — the more one can expect an escalation in terrorist activity by radical elements in the Arab and Muslim world who oppose any progress toward peace.

I believe that the policy decided upon in January 1985 and implemented in May and June of that year through the IDF pullback, provides a reasonable answer to terrorism from Lebanon. It is becoming more and more apparent after the war in Lebanon that extremist Shi'ite elements have been turning into the spearhead of terrorist activity against us. The Palestinians' ability to operate against us depends on the strength of elements such as Hizballah and their like, and on the cooperation that could develop between them and some of the Palestinian organizations.

The Shi'ite genie has not returned to his bottle. I can barely envision a situation whereby the situation will change dramatically without an internal political solution in Lebanon. Our security concept vis-a-vis Lebanon is founded on the assumption that Lebanese terrorism will continue, and on the understanding that our security concept must provide an answer to all the possibilities of terrorism from Lebanon.

I would like to point out that the security strip and the army of southern Lebanon [ASL] have faced this far better than I, for one, had initially feared. I say this against the backdrop of the latest events. More than 70 ASL men have been killed and over 200 wounded since the IDF redeployed. This has not had a detrimental effect on the ASL's capability, which has improved nevertheless. Four of seven attacks on ASL outposts last month were warded off by the ASL's own men. In three cases a position was captured (by the assailants), but recaptured shortly afterwards. Twice this was done by the ASL and in one case by an IDF unit. That is why I am optimistic as regards the ASL's capability. At the same time, I can see room for limited IDF involvement in assisting the ASL to eliminate the trend of attacks against positions.

[Ben-Yishay] In retrospect, would you not agree that it would have made more sense to accept the concept suggested as an alternative to the one being implemented, that is remove the IDF completely from the security strip and allow Amal to impose its power and maintain quiet in southern Lebanon, including in the security strip?

[Rabin] There have been innumerable attempts to establish a dialogue with Amal. That was true even before we left Lebanon. But Amal said: First get out, then we will see. Amal showed no inclination to commit itself to preserving calm. One must also bear in mind that Amal can be found only in half of the security strip, not all over. Thus, for example, it has absolutely no control over the eastern sector, where most of the attacks against ASL positions have been staged recently.

[Ben-yishay] Do you see a possibility that sometime in the future Israel will need to carry out a widescale campaign in the style of the Litani Operation in Lebanon, or alternatively to expand the security strip?

[Rabin] No. There is no need to repeat the Litani Operation. In February, when two IDF soldiers were kidnapped and it was necessary to enter Lebanon with a large force to block the kidnappers' escape routes, we did not hesitate to do so. We stayed there for a few days and returned. Thus, in accordance with the prevailing security concept, we did not shrink from introducing a large force when this was called for, but not to stay there forever.

At present, the security strip responds to the concept that wants to see the ASL as the chief power defending the area, with some help from the IDF. And this help, too, entails very little permanent presence and is more in the form of activity. A substantial expansion of the security strip would require a massive reintroduction of the IDF into Lebanon. With the scope of backing it is currently given, the ASL alone could not hold the Al-Litani line. I therefore believe that our goals can be achieved within the parameters of the existing security strip.

[Ben-Yishay] So much for Lebanon. But terrorism has been continually bothering us in other places as well. Some people regard it as a marginal factor, while others see it as a real threat. Where do you stand?

[Rabin] I do not think terrorism is a minor problem. If you asked me what the major obstacle is to the peace process, I would say: terrorism. Terrorism is what has been deterring certain Arab leaders from taking steps that they might have taken had they not feared for their own safety. Terrorism in the territories increased in late 1984 and particularly throughout 1985 due to Jordan's opening its gates to 'Arafat's organization. Right now, thanks to the split between Husayn and 'Arafat, the situation has changed. A substantial, 50-percent decrease has been registered over the past 5 months in the number of attacks; and an even more impressive drop was marked in the number of casualties, compared with the same period last year.

[Ben-Yishay] Under such circumstances, can one promote a political process by implementing autonomy in the territories unilaterally?

[Rabin] Autonomy cannot be attained without an agreement with an Arab country and the inhabitants of the territories. There is no one with which to make an agreement on autonomy. Egypt is not anxious to pursue the autonomy talks. Jordan regards everything that stems from the Camp David accords as foul, and in the territories there are no leaders with whom it would be possible to reach an agreement on autonomy. One could stand up and say: Fine, so we will leave the territories, or parts thereof. But I believe that in the present circumstances we would return in a week because terrorist elements would take over. A unilateral withdrawal, even from parts of the territories, means handing them over to the PLO. That is why there is no unilateral autonomy.

[Ben-Yishay] How do you think the rising tide of international terrorism can be curbed?

[Rabin] At the moment, terrorism cannot be annihilated once and for all, unless one takes action against all the countries that support it and forces them to change their policies. The United States, being a superpower, has made an attempt to employ economic, political, and military steps against Libya in an attempt to get to the roots of the problem. Right now I am afraid that Al-Qadhdhafi is recovering and may return to the policy of assisting terrorism. There was a point at which we too believed that by changing the regime in Lebanon we could also change that country's policy, but we failed. Therefore the goal we are setting in the overall campaign against terrorism is not one that calls for elimination, but one that calls for limiting our vulnerability as much as possible, and for increasing our attacks against the terrorists to the extent possible.

[Ben-Yishay] Has the identity of the perpetrators of the latest attacks in the Istanbul synagogue and the Karachi airport been determined with any certainty?

[Rabin] There are grounds to believe, although without any clear certainty, that they were elements connected with Abu Nidal. In other words, Libya and Syria, indirectly.

[Ben-Yishay] What do you think about the notion of establishing an international antiterrorism force?

[Rabin] I do not believe in an international antiterror force. I believe that cooperation must be exercised in the sphere of intelligence, in taking (defensive) measures, and in penalizing countries and terrorist elements. But as far as operational action is concerned, it is better for each country to maintain its own freedom of action.

[Ben-Yishay] In the annals of the IDF you will no doubt be labeled the defense minister who effected the largest budget cuts. As one who had to swallow defense budget cuts and even cut down the IDF's combat manpower, do you not fear that you might live to regret this?

[Rabin] I did this with a heavy heart and with deep concern, but I did it because I was a member of the national unity government. The first priority had to be preventing our national economy from deteriorating, and I believe we were on the brink of an abyss. I believed that the risk could be taken because of the peace with Egypt and the fact that Iraq was engaged in a war against Iran and confined to its eastern sector. Should the Iran-Iraq war picture change, we would immediately have to examine the defense budget and reassess what needs to be done. I do not think that those really essential projects for Israel's security are not being developed. The greatest impact has been on the size of the army and procurement, not so much on development.

[Ben-Yishay] People have been criticizing you for giving in to the cliques and the individual power struggles within the IDF when it comes to appointments?

[Rabin] I do not know what you mean by "giving in." Whenever I thought things were really important, I stood my ground. What I considered of secondary importance, I did not believe I should interfere with too much.

[Ben-Yishay] How will the rotation in the premiership affect Israel's security policy?

[Rabin] The prevailing security concept was discussed and approved in many Inner Cabinet and Cabinet deliberations. Therefore, I see no reason why it should change following the rotation.

Experts Against F-16 Alternative to Lavi

TA280936 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew
28 Sep 86 p 2

[Report by Arye Arad]

[Text] An F-16 plane produced in Israel would cost 10 to 15 percent more than the "Lavi." This was said by Israeli experts who regard this idea, as raised in the U.S. *Aerospace Daily* as the last desperate attempt on the part of Caspar Weinberger's men to foil the Israeli project before the first flight, which is scheduled to take place in a month.

The idea of manufacturing the F-16 in Israel was examined by the defense establishment before the decision was made to develop the "Lavi," this as one of the alternatives to the project. The study showed that the "Lavi" would be cheaper by 10 to 15 percent than an F-16 manufactured in Israel.

The sources emphasize that the Americans opposed the production of the F-16 in Israel and also rejected all attempts to equip the F-16 with an Israeli radar and flight computer, saying the idea was impractical.

The Israeli experts regard the unofficial leaking of the idea through the magazine as a last desperate attempt by Weinberger's men. They believe that after the giant Grumman Corporation joins the project and following the maiden flight, it will be impossible to torpedo the "Lavi."

A Grumman delegation will arrive in Israel this week, and it is expected that during the visit the last details of the agreement will be worked out.

6-Week Delay for Lavi Maiden Flight

TA290725 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 29 Sep 86 p 1

[Report by Hirsh Goodman

[Excerpt] The Lavi fighter, supposed to have taken off on its maiden flight today, will not fly for at least six more weeks, according to informed sources.

Though the Lear-Siegler flight-control system, one of the main factors in the Lavi's delay, arrived in Israel last Wednesday, it will take at least six weeks before final checks are completed on the equipment to clear the way for the controversial jet's first flight.

The first of the four prototypes to be developed before full-scale production is initiated is being tested on a runway adjacent to the Israel Aircraft Industries (IAI) at Lod. The plane's flight-control and avionic systems are being tested under simulated conditions.

Despite clear disappointment at not meeting the deadline for the first flight, enthusiasm at the IAI for the project has not abated. Company officials are confident that this "current set-back" will not have long-range implications on the multi-billion dollar project that toward early next decade will consume an estimated five per cent of Israel's gross national product. [passage omitted]

Aircraft Electronics Defense System Unveiled

TA261145 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 26 Sep 86 p 2

[Report by Arye Arad]

[Text] An Israeli electronics system, a product of the "Elta" Company, which is part of the Israel Aircraft Industries, was unveiled yesterday. This system is intended to protect planes in areas in which there are enemy missiles or anti-aircraft artillery.

The system increases the chances of survival for the plane by eight times. The team that developed the system, headed by David Troim, was awarded the Kaplan Prize this year.

The system was developed 15 years ago on the basis of lessons learned during the war of Attrition, a period in which Soviet anti-aircraft missiles appeared in the Middle East arena for the first time. At present the fifth generation of this system is being developed, and a special version has been developed for the "Lavi."

The system is constructed of a 3 meter long container weighing between 250-350 kg, which is hung below the plane. When the plane reaches the range of enemy missiles or radar-directed anti-aircraft artillery, the system locates the radar messages, analyzes them and according to the results chooses the best way to confuse the enemy radar transmissions. In its counter messages the system confuses enemy radar concerning the range of the plane, the angle of its flight, and its speed. The system works automatically, without the pilot having to do anything, so that he can completely concentrate on carrying out his mission. The system can deal simultaneously with many "threats," both of Soviet make and that of Western countries, including the United States.

The system is also exported. "Elta" is competing with top foreign factories in the international market, and to date it has exported this system to the amount of $100 million. It has orders until the middle of the next decade. The price of every system is between $700,000 and $1,500,000.

Minister Denies London Report on Nuclear Weapons

TA281131 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 28 Sep 86

[Text] Israel's Atomic Energy Commission says it will not react to the report in the British newspaper *Sunday Mirror* about allegations that Israel is manufacturing nuclear weapons. The commission says allegations of this kind have been made for a long time, and it never reacts to them.

Communications Minister Amnon Rubinstein says he is sure that the story is completely false. Speaking after this morning's Cabinet meeting, Rubinstein said that the leak was the work of a man with a grudge:

[Begin Rubinstein recording] This leak was perpetrated by somebody who has a grudge, who has an axe to grind. He was fired, he was dismissed on different grounds, which don't lend credibility to his words, and I think that the statements of the Israeli Government should be accepted and I can only regret the fact that an employee who has been sacked settles accounts in such a strange way, as I am sure that there is no truth in this report. [end recording]

Kimche Holding Geneva Talks on Africa, Tabah

TA280618 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 28 Sep 86

[Text] Foreign Ministry Director General David Kimche left for Geneva last night for secret talks with African and other figures. This has been reported by our political correspondent 'Oded Ben-'Ami. Mr Kimche will also meet with the legal adviser of the Egyptian Foreign Ministry, Dr Nabil al-'Arabi, in preparation for the arbitration over the Tabah issue.

Ties Pursued With Nigeria, Togo, Senegal

TA261235 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 26 Sep 86 p 1

[Report by political correspondent 'Aqiva Eldar]

[Excerpt] Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir met with his Nigerian counterpart in New York yesterday to discuss the possibility of renewing diplomatic relations between the two countries. A senior source who reported this yesterday noted that the Nigerians postponed the meeting after it was leaked in Israel that such a meeting was to take place. The Foreign Ministry has recently exerted great efforts to extend the wide ranging economic ties with Nigeria into diplomatic relations. Nigeria is considered to be the most important country in black Africa. However, the central administration in Lagos is afraid of negative reaction by Muslim elements, which constitute a majority in the northern part of the country.

Recently there have been contacts about possible resumption of ties with Togo, and there was even talk of a possible visit by Prime Minister Peres several days before the rotation. A meeting of Peres with the president of Senegal in Spain, on his way back to Israel from the United States, was cancelled at the last minute because of the meeting with Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze. [passage omitted]

Tension in Southern Lebanon 'Passing Phenomenon'

TA260950 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 26 Sep 86 pp 1, 2

[Report by 'Aqiva Eldar, Menahem Horrowitz, and Shlomo Shamir]

[Excerpt] Jerusalem believes that the tension in southern Lebanon is a passing phenomenon resulting from the desire of Hizballah leaders to bring about the removal of UNIFIL from the region. It is assumed that even if France decides to call its soldiers home, this would not necessarily lead to a similar move by other countries whose soldiers serve in UNIFIL. It is also assumed that the multinational force's mandate will be renewed when the present one expires.

At the same time, Jerusalem fears that in the long term it will be more difficult to avoid a direct confrontation with extremist Shi'ite elements in Hizballah, or even Amal, which has recently come under growing influence by Iranian propagandists who provide the Shi'ites with arms, training, and money. Senior political sources have recently criticized the government for neglecting its ties with moderate Shi'ite elements, instead focusing almost exclusively on the army of southern Lebanon under General Antoine Lahd, thereby emulating the Begin government's concept of basing its hold over southern Lebanon on Major Haddad. [passage omitted]

ASL Denies Torturing Detainees in Southern Lebanon

TA290759 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0737 GMT 29 Sep 86

[Text] Dozens of Lebanese civilians who are suspected of hostile activities in the security zone of southern Lebanon are detained in the Al-Khiyam prison in southern Lebanon, which is operated by the army of southern Lebanon [ASL]. The ASL headquarters denies reports that the detainees are being tortured. Our correspondent in the north Menahem Horowitz reports that Antoine Lahd, commander of the ASL, has stated that he will not permit a visit by the IRC because in his opinion it has no ground for making such a demand.

Curfew Imposed After Murder in Gaza Market

TA271216 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 27 Sep 86

[Text] An Ashqelon resident was stabbed to death in the Gaza gold market this morning. Our correspondent Shlomo Raz reports that the man visited the 'Umar al-Mukhtar gold market after 0830 and wanted to do some shopping. Shortly thereafter, he was attacked from behind by one or more people who stabbed him many times all over the body. The seriously wounded victim was evacuated to the Soroka Hospital in Beersheba by helicopter, but died of his wounds shortly after his admission.

Large security forces are currently patrolling Gaza, and a curfew has been imposed at the site. Large-scale searches are being conducted and an investigation has been launched.

The Jews residing in the Gaza District have reacted sharply to the murder. Avi Farhan, one of the leaders of the settlers, has told our correspondent Arye Gus that they will not stop walking through the streets of Gaza. He added that such murder cases result from the government's weakness and from talk of compromises. The Gaza District settlers, he said, call upon the government to return to the policy of stepped up settlement activity in reaction to terrorism.

'Forces 17' Claim Responsibility

NC271355 Paris AFP in English 1345 GMT 27 Sep 86

[Excerpts] Tel Aviv, Sept 27 (AFP) — An Israeli shopper was stabbed to death Saturday in an attack at a market in the town of Gaza, in the Israeli-occupied Gaza strip, Israeli military sources said here. [passage omitted]

(In Jerusalem, the killing was calimed by an anonymous caller claiming to represent Forces 17, the former personal bodyguards of Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) Chairman Yasir 'Arafat, in a call to *Agence France-Presse*.

("We have killed, in the name of the PLO, an agent of Mossad (the Israeli secret service)," the caller said.)

Peres Heckled, Dedication Ceremony Disrupted

TA281835 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 28 Sep 86

[Text] Shim'on Peres delivered a speech at a ceremony naming a square after King Mohamed V of Morocco in Ashqelon amid intermittent and vociferous heckling by furious demonstrators. The ceremony was cut short because of the disruptions and the head of the Moroccan Jewish community did not make a speech.

Peres sharply criticized the PLO, saying that it is trying to murder peace and the peace process in Israel and in Morocco. He praised King Hassan's efforts for peace and lauded his father, King Mohamed V, as being a national hero of Morocco.

Spirits seethed in Ashqelon today in light of the findings of a historical study that King Mohamed V had signed the Vichy Government's racist laws against Jews during World War II.

Katyusha Rockets Fall in Galilee; No Injuries

TA281831 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 28 Sep 86

[Text] Katyusha rockets were fired from south Lebanon into the northern Galilee early this morning. No one was hurt, and no damage was caused. Reporter Alan Ben-'Ami says the rockets were 122-mm shells, indicating they were most likely fired from beyond the security zone in south Lebanon. This is the first reported incident in the area since Israel stepped up security activities following attacks on southern Lebanon army positions in the security zone more than a week ago.

3 Arab Mayors Appointed in West Bank

TA281525 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1500 GMT 28 Sep 86

[Text] The Civilian Administration in Judaea and Samaria has appointed three mayors to the towns of Hebron, Ramallah, and Al-Birah to replace the Israeli officers in charge. Our correspondent Arye Gus reports that Dr 'Abd al-Majid (Mazzir), who had been until now in charge of the muncipal health department, has been appointed as mayor of Hebron; Khalil Musa Khalil, who had been mayor up until 1967, has been appointed as mayor of Ramallah; and Hasan Mustafa Tawil, who had been a local mukhtar, has been appointed as mayor of Al-Birah.

Our correspondent has learned that the appointments are acceptable to Jordan and that the three men recently visited Amman. It has also been noted that the Civilian Administration had a hard time finding candidates who would be acceptable to it as well as to the local population. In Hebron, for example, members of the Al-Ja'bari family reneged on their agreement to accept the mayoral appointment at the last minute.

Civilian Administration Head on Appointments

TA281850 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 28 Sep 86

[Text] Brigadier General Efrayim Sene, the head of the Civil Administration in Judaea and Samaria, says the appointments should not come as a surprise to anyone. Talking to reporter Alan Ben-'Ami, he says the new mayors enjoy wide support in their towns.

[Begin recording] [Sene] They are well-known persons. One is the head of the Public Health Services in the area of Hebron; the other one is ex-mayor of Ramallah; and the third one is the mukhtar of the biggest family in Al-Birah. So they are quite well-known persons, and as far as I know it is not a surprise for the citizens of Ramallah, Al-Birah, and Hebron.

[Ben-'Ami] These positions are nevertheless positions which many will see as positions of perhaps political power, political influence. To what extent do you think politics is likely to come into the affairs of the mayors, whether they like it or not?

[Sene] I don't think that we have to see these nominations in a political context. As far as I know, those three new mayors don't have political aspirations, and they do not intend to deal in politics, but to confine themselves to their municipal issues. They want to serve their community only in the municipal subjects. So I don't think that these positions will have in the future any political significance.

[Ben-'Ami] What about the dangers, the possibilities, nevertheless, of assassination, of some sort of terror, or some sort of violent opposition to the appointments and to the three people specifically?

[Sene] You know, terror aggrieved, aggrieves and will aggrieve in the Middle East. I think that these mayors will enjoy quite broad popular support. I hope they don't have to be afraid. [end recording]

Demjanjuk Indicted, Soviets Promise Cooperation

TA291127 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1100 GMT 29 Sep 86

[Text] The Soviet Union has promised to take rapid action to allow Israel access to documents in the Soviets' possession that prove the identity of John Demjanjuk. This was said this morning by (Stefan Gray), the chairman of the World Organization of Jewish Fighters Against the Nazis, on his return from Poland. There he met with the Soviet deputy state attorney, Vladimir Ivanovich (Baskov), and the dean of the Leningrad University faculty of Law and submitted to them an official request that the USSR permit attorneys from Israel and Demjanjuk's defense attorney to study the document which deals with Demjanjuk's identity. The Soviets said they will decide whether to send a representative to Israel with the original document in order to show it to the court or whether to bring Israeli representatives to Moscow. Demjanjuk's attorneys claim that the document in question was forged by the Soviets.

This morning an indictment against Demjanjuk was submitted to the Jerusalem District Court. Appended to it was also a request to extend his detention until the conclusion of the legal procedures.

Court Sentences Palestinian Youth to 30-Year Term

TA261730 Jerusalem AL-QUDS in Arabic
26 Sep 86 pp 1, 11

[Text] The Israeli military court in Lod yesterday issued a 30-year prison sentence against a 20-year-old Palestinian by the name of Faruq al-'Ali on charges of trying to conduct an armed operation against Israel.

The Palestinian youth, who is a resident of the Al-Yarmuk refugee camp near Damascus, was arrested in March 1986 while trying to cross the Syrian-Israeli border accompanied by three fighters from the DFLP, which is led by Nayif Hawatimah

The Israeli authorities said that the four men were planning to seize Israeli civilians as hostages in order to negotiate, through the French and Romanian ambassadors in Tel Aviv, the release of some Palestinian prisoners in Israel.

Two members of the armed group were killed by an Israeli army patrol, and Faruq al-'Ali, leader of the group, was captured unhurt, while the fourth man managed to escape. During the clash an Israeli was wounded by a hand grenade.

GERIA

Ibrahimi Holds Talks with USSR's Shevardnadze.

LD280554 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 27 Sep 86

[Text] Within the contacts he is holding on the sidelines of the work of the current United Nations General Assembly session, Dr Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi, member of the Political Bureau and foreign minister, today met Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze. The talks focused on the development of bilateral relations, the Middle East problem, the situation in South Africa, and East-West dialogue.

LIBYA

Al-Qadhdhafi Meets African 'Revolutionary' Forces

LD282134 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 2015 GMT 28 Sep 86

[Text] The brother leader of the revolution met at noon today with the progressive and revolutionary forces participating in the conference of African revolutionary and progressive forces for confronting the imperialist-Zionist-racist attack on the northern and southern parts of the continent, which is being organized by the International Center for Combating Imperialism, Zionism, Reaction, Racism, and Fascism. The meeting took place in the Gulf of Sidra, [fi Khalij Sirt] the gulf of defiance and resistance, in affirmation of the African progressive and revolutionary forces' resolve and determination to wage the battle to defend the Gulf on account of it being an indivisible part of the African land and as part of their revolutionary duty to defend every inch of African land.

The leader of victory and challenge spoke about the necessity of establishing a popular front hostile to imperialism, Zionism, and racism, which the revolutionary and progressive forces in Africa, the Arab homeland, Latin America, Asia, and other parts of the world will be committed to its propagation and establishment. The brother leader stressed that the establishment of this front is a necessity which we cannot do without and which is linked to these peoples' right to defend their threatened existence.

Al-Qadhdhafi Receives Sudanese Industry Minister

LD290233 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 2015 GMT 28

[Text] The brother leader of the revolution today received brother Mubarak al-Fadil al-Mahdi, Sudanese minister of industry, who handed him a message from Sudanese Prime Minister Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi.

Further Reportage on African Liberation Meeting

LD261119 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0745 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] Tripoli, 26 Sep (JANA) — Beginning yesterday, the Great Jamahiriyah is playing host to the greatest gathering of the forces of liberation in Africa in its capacity as the universal center for free men, revolutionaries and freedom fighters.

The conference was opened in Tripoli at 1800 yesterday, with the participation of 75 African organizations and liberation movements in this important revolutionary gathering, which is being held under the slogan: "For the Confrontation of the Racist and Imperialist Aggression Against Northern and Southern Africa." Many revolutionaries and free men from various parts of the world are attending the conference.

The brother secretary of the People's Congresses Affairs at the Secretariat of the General People's Congress delivered a speech in which he affirmed that this important conference is being held in very complex conditions, as world imperialism and Zionism have been waging a rancorous campaign, aimed at consolidating imperialist hegemony, led by the administration of Israel's rabid dog, Reagan. He also said that the campaign aims at striking at all the forces of progress and liberation in Africa.

The brother secretary of the congresses' affairs stressed the need to implement the principle of collective defense against imperialism and its lackeys, and to move into the field of deeds and actions to rout the imperialists, racists, fascists, reactionaries, and Zionists, who are all enemies of the peoples.

He recalled the U.S.-NATO barbaric aggression on the people of the Great Jamahiriyah, pointing out that this aggression represented the ugliest picture of international terrorism being exercised by imperialism, which should be collectively confronted.

He pointed out that this aggression had taken place immediately after the conclusion of the meetings of the second universal conference of the World Center, and was aimed at the leader of the center personally, brother Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi.

He added that the aggression provided the revolutionary forces with the absolute legitimacy to exercise the right of self-defense and bestow a halo of sanctity over the methods of armed struggle waged by the force of the revolution against the aggressor: imperialism.

He called on the force of the revolution to fight imperialism with its own weapons, and to strike at it economically, military, and culturally.

He pointed out that imperialism will never recognize the method of dialogue as a principle for the realization of justice, freedom and equality. It has exploited this principle, he said, to impose its hegemony on Third World peoples through its Zionist, racist, fascist, and reactionary lackeys.

He spoke of the methods of penetration, infiltration, and hegemony used by imperialism in imposing its domination over Africa, pointing out that the Commonwealth constitutes an example of the imperialist hegemony over the peoples of the Third World, particularly in Africa. He affirmed that the civilization, heritage and culture of Africa will bring about Africans' independent cultural identity and end their subservience to the imperialists' bandwagon.

The brother secretary of the People's Congresses called upon Africans to revolt against their disgraceful dependency on the Commonwealth and Francoism and to bring Africa back to its true civilized and historical framework. He stressed that revolutionaries will eventually be victorious, regardless of the duration of the battle against imperialists and their agents.

The brother secretary of the People's Congresses stressed the need to draw up an ideology for the revolution in Africa, and to give it a true African spirit, which can be found in the Green ideology, as the latter is considered the ideal model for any African revolution able to steadfastly continue the struggle for the liberation of Africa from dependency and hegemony.

The brother secretary of the People's Congresses added that the revolution in Africa must be given a distinguished spirit and ideology. The international revolutionary, and leader of the international platform, brother Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, who established the revolution in Africa, has not created a blind revolution which merely tries to feel its way. He gave it eyes to see and ears to hear so that it might follow its true line in this sea of abortive ideologies which have exhausted Africa and the peoples of the Third World.

The brother secretary of the People's Congresses stressed that Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi's Green Book is not essential merely for post-independence, when societies are well settled: it is also essential for the period of struggle as it is the ingredient for the mobilization of soldiers who will fight for the future of all Africans.

The brother secretary of the People's Congresses dwelt on the racist Zionist, creeping into Africa, as well as on the efforts being exerted by the agents of colonialism to bring the Zionist cancer back into Africa.

He stressed the need to punish all traitors and the need to hit them before they hit Africa. He called upon the forces of the African revolution to destroy the phenomenon of Zionism creeping back into Africa.

Hajj Hamzah [not further identified] then addressed the delegates on behalf of the Political Secretariat of the International Center for Combating Imperialism, Zionism, Reaction, Racism, and Fascism. He welcomed the delegations participating in the conference being held in this free land, the land of the Great Jamahiriyah, the world center for the combat of imperialism, racism, Zionism and fascism. He said that the Executive Bureau of the International Center congatulates the liberation movements on their attendance, which reflects their persistent desire to face up to the challenge.

Hajj Hamzah referred to the barbaric aggression against the sacred land of Africa by U.S. terrorism through its barbaric aggression against the Jamahiriyah people.

In this regard, he expressed the pride and admiration of all the forces of liberation and world liberation organizations, of the international revolutionary, Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi for boldly standing up to and foiling the devilish designs of the U.S. terrorist administration. He also expressed pride and admiration for the pioneering stands of the brother leader of the revolution with regard to his effective support for the struggling peoples in the world.

The Political Secretariat proposed that the speech delivered by the brother leader of the revolution at the Eighth Nonaligned Summit Conference in Harare be used as a method of action.

Hamzah denounced the plots of the forces of capitalism in the world, which are the cause for the deteriorating economic conditions witnessed by the world today, which in turn cause many peoples to suffer, endure poverty, starvation and unemployment.

He pointed out that the reactionary forces in Chad, which are in league with imperialism, will one day find themselves at a dead-end. It is our duty to give the International Center, in a practical form, an established revolutionary force to deal strong effective blows against the imperialist designs, and to abort them.

The Political Secretariat put forward a number of proposals to the conference, including the formation of a revolutionary force for the liberation of Africa, the consolidation of the African revolutionary alliance, the establishment of a revolutionary court, and the adoption of practical measures to face up to Zionism in Africa.

It also proposed the establishment of an African force to struggle against racism and imperialism, and the entrenchment of the principle of struggle and effective participation in the implementation of all the resolutions adopted by the center during its past conference.

Concluding his delivery of the Political Secretariat report, Hajj Hamzah expressed the pride and admiration of members of the Executive Bureau of the Center for the brother leader of the revolution, and for the brave Libyan Arab people for their heroic defiance of the U.S. imperialist terroristic aggression.

Some seven delegates representing African revolutionary committees from the African National Congress (ANC], Zaire, Senegal, Gambia, Madagascar, and Ghana spoke at the opening session of the conference, all of whom stressed the need to escalate the revolution and the jamahiri struggle against colonialism and racism and their lackies in Africa in order to deliver Africa from hegemony, dependency and backwardness.

The ANC delegate pointed out that this conference is taking place at the time when South Africa is witnessing an ugly escalation in the racist war being waged by the Pretoria regime, which is supported by U.S. imperialism and its allies, against African citizens. Not a single day has passed without seeing an African citizen killed by the racists.

He stressed the need to continue military and financial support for the revolution in southern Africa until victory is achieved against racism, the enemy of the human race. He asserted the readiness of the people of South Africa to undergo sacrifices to achieve freedom, justice and legality.

The representative of the revolutionary committee of Zaire affirmed that the African Continent has gone through some very bitter experiences during its struggle against imperialism and its agents, and has made some colossal sacrifices. In the absence of the revolutionary committees movement, Africa has lost many heroes. [sentence as received] He pointed out that the enemy of Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi is the enemy of the revolutionary committees movement in Zaire, and that the enemy of this international platform is also the enemy of the revolutionary committees in Zaire.

He pointed out the need to wage a collective struggle against the forces of imperialism and colonialism in Africa, as well as to adopt Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi's thoughts, epitomized in the Green Book, as the ideology of the revolution in Africa.

He demanded that 1986 should be declared a year of solidarity against imperialism and racial discrimination.

The secretary general of the Democratic and Progressive Party of Senegal condemned the U.S.-NATO wanton and barbarous aggression against the people of the Great Jamahiriyah and denounced the silence observed by some African regimes toward this aggression.

He called upon African youth to organize themselves, and wage a battle against imperialism and its lackies and deliver Africa from such a hegemony.

The 25 September opening session was adjourned and the conference will resume its proceedings this morning.

Report on 27 Sep Meeting

LD271330 Tripoli JANA in English 0838 GMT 27 Sep 86

[Text] Tripoli, Shahr al-Fatih 27, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — [passage indistinct]

In the morning session, the representative of the revolutionary committees' movement in Sudan strongly denounced the failed U.S.-NATO barbarous aggression on the people of Great Jamahiriyah.

He demanded active economic decisions to be taken by boycotting U.S. imperialism and its agents, impose embargo on trade with it and with all the state that rotate in the orbit of world imperialism and to put a plan to confront imperialist cultural infiltration.

The Sudanese envoy called for the need to speed the establishment of a fighting international revolutionary army for the purpose of supporting liberty and backing the oppressed in the world, combating U.S. imperialism, foiling all its schemes and plots against all the peaceful nations that struggle for freedom and progress.

He praised the heroic courageous confrontation the Libyan Arab people shown in defeating the failed U.S.-NATO barbarous aggression. He demanded action to issue a postage stamp to commemorate this great victory the sons of the Libyan Arab People have achieved against U.S. imperialism.

Also, the Nigerian delegation's envoy addressed the conference beginning with greeting and praising the brave and honourable stance of the great Al-Fatih revolution and its leader.

He said: "Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, who is considered the strong backer of the liberation movement's causes in the world, has come out with a universal theory through which he translated "life" as all the deprived, the oppressed and the freedom-fighters all over the world sense".

The Nigerian delegation's envoy called for action to open the door for the youth of Africa to train on carrying arms to liberate Africa from domination and annexation, to teach the Green Book and create ideological programmes for all the youths of Africa to consolidate Africa's liberty and make its youth adhere and absorb the green thought.

Ghanaian students' envoy addressed the political committee of the African conference confirming that this gathering, which is the biggest African gathering, truly translates defiance and continuation of struggle against imperialism and its agents and stresses the inevitability of the failing of all imperialist schemes in the dustbin of history.

He called for standing in one line to confront the malicious attempts of the imperialist circles aimed at the revolutionary solidarity of the nations of Africa.

From his part, the envoy of the African trade unions' unity demanded action towards establishing revolutionary unity of the world's revolutionaries and strengthening of friendship ties and relations among African peoples and the liberation movements.

The envoy of the Egyptian National Front warned about the seriousness of the role Zionism and Masons play and their links with U.S. imperialism. He stressed that the failed U.S.-NATO barbarous aggression on the people of Great Jamahiriyah confirms the correct stance and the healthy ideal progressive line of the great al-Fatih revolution which rejects all conditions of defeat, domination and in support of all liberation movements and peoples who seek liberty and final freedom.

The PLO envoy praised the courageous backing of the great Al-Fatih revolution to the Palestinian revolution and all liberation movements. He called for the speeding African unity of struggle against U.S. imperialism, Zionism and racism.

Senegal's delegation envoy said in his speech that American hostility towards nations is not new: The U.S. imperialism launched an aggression on the Egyptian people in a desperate attempts to make departed leader Gamal 'Abd al-Nasir submit but all its attempts had failed in the same way its barbarous aggression on the people of Great Jamahiriyah failed.

Moreover, the political committee of the conference of African revolutionary forces and liberation movements was addressed by the delegate of the African National Council who called for close relations with the international centre against imperialism and to make resources available to the international centre, being the element which is working for the escalation of revolutionary struggle against imperialis, Zionists, fascists, racists.

The Cameroon delegate pointed to the need for taking vigorous and firm decisions ready for prompt implementation so as to make our rights to live in freedom, dignity on earth and under the sun.

He stressed the importance of the exchange of information and consultation, in various fields, amongst African revolutionary allies to consolidate the common struggle and unity of solidarity amongst African peoples. He urged African countries to join the international centre so as to escalated the struggle and back African peoples' freedom.

The Cameroonian delegate called for the adoption of the speech by the leader of the revolution before the 8th summit conference of the Non-aligned Movement in Harare as a working paper for the conference of African revolutionary forces and liberation movements.

The ANC representatives to Zambia strongly condemned the failing U.S.-Atlantic barbaric aggression against the people of Great Jamahiriyah and called for action against American imperialist, Zionist and racist plots.

The secretary general of the Nigerian Islamic Youth Movement made a speech in which he stressed Nigeria will continue to be a progressive state and will not recognise the Zionist enemy nor resume diplomatic relations with it. He recalled that the Nigerian people declared its support for the people of Great Jamahiriyah and burnt the American flag and expressed readiness to take retaliatory action against American imperialism in the wake of its savage aggression against the people of Great Jamahiriyah. He stressed in his speech the importance of speeding up the formation of an internationalist army to consolidate the freedom of Africa and defence the oppressed the world over. He called for the declaration of 15th shahr al-tayar [April] as a day of African solidarity with the people of Great Jamahiriyah.

The delegate of the Guinean National Party addressed the political committee of the conference calling for vigorous action and formation and training of an African force to protect African progressive states consolidating their struggle role and heroic confrontation of American imperialist threats and provocations. The delegate of African youth in Central Africa called for the formation of an African army consisting of various armed forces to confront American arrogance and tyranny.

The Ghanaian delegate condemned American Atlantic aggression against the people of Great Jamahiriyah. He deplored French colonial interference in the internal affairs of African states.

The delegate of SWAPO condemned the American aggression and called for the escalation of armed struggle against American imperialism, being the real supporter of the racist regime in South Africa and enemy of peoples everywhere.

The delegate of SWAPO called for stringent sanctions against the racist regime and the establishment of a liberation fund to provide help and backing for peoples struggling for freedom and independence.

Jallud Speech to Conference

LD281457 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1252 GMT 28 Sep 86

[Speech by Staff Major 'Abd Al-Salam Ahmad Jallud to the conference of African Revolutionary and Progressive Forces on 27 September in Tripoli — recorded]

[Text] Brother revolutionaries, the Libyan Arab people have shouldered the consequences of their leading role in instigating revolution and supporting it financially, using all their resources, for the liberation movements and the forces of revolution in the world, and for all those who are politically, economically, or socially wronged. Imperialism, the leader of terrorism and the first terrorist and criminal Reagan [chants: Down Down Reagan] were furious and launched a criminal aggression, for which this terrorist administration, headed by the first terrorist Reagan, have mobilized all the means of destruction and the highest technology in the military war machine in an attempt to strike at this position and in order to launch, for the first time in history, an operation devoid of any ethical or political standards, an act of terrorism carried out by the biggest country in the world against the first revolutionary, Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi [chants: Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi], in order to silence this revolutionary bulwark, which supplies revolutionary, financial, and liberation support. But they failed and revolutionary principles, which accept no role but that of being strong and proud in the world, have succeeded.

We are happy to pay this price, because the choice of the Arab revolutionary forces of the residence of the Pan-Arab Command of the Arab Revolutionary Forces to be here, and of Brother Mu'ammar to be the secretary of this command, and the choice of the international revolutionary forces of Libya to be the land of the international haven for combatting imperialism, racism, Zionism, reaction, and fascism, is a great honor for the Libyans.

We are pleased to pay this price, because the choice by the Arab revolutionary forces that we have the national headquarters of the Arab revolutionary forces and that Brother Mu'ammar become secretary of this command, and the choice by the world revolutionary forces that Libya be the universal center for the resistance of imperialism, racism, zionism, fascism, and reaction is a great honor for Libyan men and women. Libyan men and women have the right to be so honored and with responsibilities; there is no greater honor and no greater glory and pride for Libyans than to be the hub of revolutionary action against all the forces of evil and aggression.

You have honored the Libyan people and I am confident that the Libyan people will live up to your expectations and will live up to the role you have rightfully chosen for them.

What was the result of the aggression? The aggression, brothers, failed militarily, politically and morally.

We, brothers, and all revolutionary forces in the world became stronger, and more committed in revolutionary action and more determined to accept the challenge. This is the first result of this criminal act. They wanted to bury the international revolution by destroying this advanced center, this center which has the fundamental role in the birth of a number of international positions. We are not saying this out of praise or honor, no, when we undertake it as a revolutionary duty like unknown soldiers. This is our duty and our revolutionary commitment. But this is a fact. We emerged strong. When they failed to defeat us militarily and politically they tried to defeat us psychologically, but they failed as well in the face of the firm determination, the iron determination [applause] of your revolutionary brothers in Libya. After the aggression, our support for revolutionary forces in the world increased [applause and slogans] and our challenge increased, our strong voice continued, not undaunted by aircraft, bombs or missiles [applause].

You have heard [sentence incomplete as heard] We have launched a sweeping political attack against the psychological campaign. They themselves, their papers, and their spokesmen have admitted that they have failed even in their psychological campaign. When we challenged them and Brother Mu'ammar [applause] made a speech on the revolutionary anniversary [applause] and when he went to Harare — they realized the meaning of this challenge. They realized what it means when Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi goes to Harare; it means a new spirit has been imparted into the Nonaligned Movement. [applause] It means changing nonalignment from its classical and traditional stance which imperialism and [word indistinct] laid for it to a revolutionary stance in which matters are viewed clearly. Why? Because we, brothers, we the new generation owe it to the founders of nonalignment — Nkrumah, 'Abd al-Nasir, Gandhi, Tito, and Sukarno. We, revolutionary brothers, are all of us rejuvenators of the Nonaligned Movement. We are the ones who gave it new blood. [applause]

Brothers, we, when I say we, I do not mean we in the Revolutionary Command Council or we the Libyan revolutionaries, I mean we, all the revolutionaries, this new generation in Africa, Asia, and Latin America, are responsible for supplying the Nonaligned Movement with new blood, because the Nonaligned Movement became [word indistinct] and rusty and aligned forces have infilterated it. The Nonaligned Movement has now deviated from its role. Therefore, for the sake of loyalty to original leaders of the Nonaligned Movement, we are obliged to rejuvenate it and the revolutionary, intellectual and political concepts, and to rectify any deviation in the Nonaligned Movement and to give it a new revolutionary momentum.

Brothers what was the result? The result of the criminal treacherous aggression against the person of Brother Mu'ammar, his family and the Libyan Arab people? The result was that America became completely isolated, even from its European allies. This is because the American Administration does not believe in equal friendship. Either slaves or enemies. These are the only words in the dictionary of the American Administration. There are no friends in their dictionary. Either a slave or an enemy. [applause]

Immediately after the aggression, brothers, the international basic people's congresses were formed in Libya with extensions of them in other countries. Tens of thousands or rather hundreds of thousands volunteered to fight in defense of this fortress, because any revolutionary fighting for the Great al-Fatih Revolution is in fact fighting for himself. [applause] Because, had the Al-Fatih Revolution been a Libyan revolution or an Arab revolution, America would not have been hostile to it, neither would the imperialist, Zionist racist and reaction forces. But because it is a universal, international revolution commited to the international revolutionary struggle, America and these forces have waged a fierce war against it. [applause]

What was the outcome of the aggression? The results were positive and not negative. Negative to them but positive to us; to host the conference of the African revolutionary forces. You are meeting here because you have sensed the danger to every revolutionary. Every revolutionary has felt the danger, that the criminal aggression on the Great al-Fatih revolution in Libya is a bell and a warning of a new American colonialism trying to replace European colonialism. You have come to Tripoli out of conviction. You have answered the call of duty, the call of revolution, because revolution has no boundaries. Revolution cannot be confined to a geographical place.

Revolution is idea. Revolution is not measured by the geographical position from which, or in which, it is sparked off. This meeting of the African revolutionary forces, which I have the honor to address, is a reply to the American criminal aggression [applause], and a logical response to the aggression, because the assault was to prevent us from carrying out the struggle for freedom and for the victory of revolution [applause].

After the aggression we emerged stronger than we used to be and we say to them that we will escalate the struggle chanting of [slogans] because we love the struggle. No force on earth can prevent us from carrying out the struggle, which is a legitimate right for all the peoples, struggle against injustice, against oppression, against exploitation, against dictatorship, against reaction, against the bases, against the ruiing of the embassies, against the ruling of intelligence services, against the mulitnational monopolistic companies and against dictatorship and fascism: This is a natural right.

Brothers, I have looked into your agenda, which can be summarized in three issues: Analysis, strategy, and practical means for struggle. Analyzing the situation, then inferring a strategy, then the practical methods of struggle. Naturally, any group of strugglers [Jallud changes thought] — because we do not only give lectures about revolution, write about the revolution or formulate a theory about revolution, no, we practice revolution. We are political and revolutionaryovements. We want to change the reality.

Actually, anyone who looks into the nature of imperialism and Zionism, [words indistinct] Racism and Zionism are extreme imperialism. They are extensions of colonialism. They are colonialist forces of settlement which lead the imperialist colonialist attack, which is led by America. Anyone who thinks otherwise is wrong, and is looking at matters superficially.

Indeed there must be indepth and correct understanding. Correct understanding and correct solutions are the most important factors. The most important thing is for us to have a common [word indistinct] and common alaysis. The most important thing is that we should analyze and have a common analysis and common experiences, because common analysis and common experiences are the prelude to common struggle and combat. [applause]

When the imperialist and [words indistinct] forces and the forces of colonialism saw an awakening among the developing world or the Third World — That is if there is such a thing as first, second, and third world whether in respect of wealth or concepts; I do not know if this categorization is based on wealth or intellectual concepts — when they saw awareness in the developing world Africa, Asia, and Latin America, they changed the image of colonialism. They pulled out their troops [words indistinct] And replaced them with an army wearing civilian clothes. Then they appointed their agents; they set up a state, a president, and flag and a chief of protocol.

We aspire to contribute seriously to projecting revolutionary thought. All the Libyan people8s material, moral, and political resources are at the revolutionary forces' disposal. We dream of [words indistinct] Africa. We dream of the day when Africa will be liberated; we dream of the day of African unity, of the triumph of the African revolution in africa [applause]. We dream of the day when the African man's will on his land is upheld.

In fact the visit of Brother Colonel al-Qadhdhafi to West Africa and to East Africa and the popular reception he met with, prompted us to notice that the beginings of the popular revolution are growing and developing fast and that actually a generation of youth have rolled up their sleevs, prepared themselves and are determined to effect the change. And if african youth has decided to bring about change, no force can (?stop) them because the totality of heaven's messages are against evil and are directed toward defeating evil.

The peoples' movement is a movement backed by all laws of Heaven and supported by the entirety of revolutionary laws. It is the simplest of the natural rights of the political groups. Let us go forward and may the revolutionary struggle continue. (applause)

Al-Humaydi Meets With YAR's President Salih

LD291036 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0820 GMT 29 Sep 86

[Text] Sanaa, 29 Sep (JANA) — Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, secretary general of the YAR People's General Congress, affirmed his support, backing and solidarity with the Great Jamahiriyah during its brave challenge against the bestial imperialist onslaught which is aimed at negating the ambitions of the Arab nation for unity and liberation.

Col 'ali 'Abdallah Salih, during his second meeting with Brigadier al-Khuwaylidi al-Humaydi, asserted his commitment to achieve the unity of the Arab nation for the sake of its dignity and nobility, which is being threatened with destruction by imperialism and Zionism.

During the meeting, Brigadier al-Khuwaylidi al-Humaydi expressed his satisfaction with the people's democratic experiment which is being implemented in brotherly Yemen and which is aiming at reaching the era of the masses, the era of the final emancipation from slavery and the archaic tools of ruling that are handcuffing the freedom of mankind.

During his visit to the People's General Congress headquarters the day before yesterday, Brigadier al-Khuwaylidi al-Humaydi noted that the people's democratic experiment, which is being implemented in brotherly Yemen, is similar in organization to the Jamahiriyah. During his meetings with several Yemeni officials, he also noted the support of the Yemeni people and its revolution, the revolution of the 26th of Al-Fatih [September] with all its capabilities, with the Great al-Fatih Revolution. All the officials he met condemned the failed barbaric U.S.-Atlantic aggression against the people of the Great Jamahiriyah which was aimed at ending the lives of innocent people. The saluted the steadfastness of the Libyan Arab people and its valiant challenge against the imperialist U.S. onslaught.

During the meeting between Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih and Brigadier al-Khuwaylidi al-Humaydi, which lasted about 4 hours, bilateral relations and Arab, national, and international matters of joint concern were discussed.

Money in Trading Ends; Replaced With Barter

LD262116 Tripoli Television Service in Arabic
1932 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] JANA has learned that as from this season [as heard] the new system of barter will be adopted in accordance with the premises of the third international theory, Article 2 from the Green Book: To Solve Economic Problems for Dealing With Citizens. In order to put an end to trading with money, as from this season money will become a unit of measurement only. Thus, the era of money ends as the era of trade exploitation ended, and the era of partners not wage-earners and the era of economic barter begin.

MOROCCO

Hassan Receives Message From Peres on Mideast Peace

LD262353 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT
26 Sep 86

[Text] The Royal Court has issued the following statement:

Within the framework of and in the wake of the audience granted by his majesty King Hassan II to the Executive Bureau of the World Congress of Moroccan Jews, his majesty received Mr Rafi Edri, deputy chairman of the congress and the spokesman of the government and the Israeli Knesset, at his request, which he submitted to the Royal Court.

Mr Edrit was carrying a message to his majesty from Mr Shimon Peres. During the meeting, Mr Edri, as the spokesman of the Israeli Government, suggested to his majesty that Morocco participate in the work of the preparatory committee for the international conference, which will specify the conditions of peace in the Middle East, and he also suggested to his majesty that Morocco should be a member of that conference.

Since his majesty has always pursued the establishment of a just and permanent peace in this region, which he particularly loves, his majesty accepted in principle what was suggested to him, while clearly underlining the necessity that:

First, in addition to the concerned and interested parties, the five permanent members of the UN Security Council should participate in the preparatory committee and the international conference; he also insisted in particular on the participation of the Soviet Union.

Second, the Palestinian people should be represented in the aforementioned committee and conference by the PLO, which was delegated to this purpose by the 1974 Rabat Arab summit, and whose delegation was confirmed by subsequent summits.

King Hassan Interviewed on Terrorism, Middle East

LD271846 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Interview with King Hassan II of Morocco by French journalist Jean Daniel; date and place not specified, published in the French weekly *La Nouvelle Observateur* — questions and answers read by announcer]

[Text] Question: After our interview last March, we did not expect that you would make it necessary for us to seek another interview with your majesty so quickly.

Answer: No doubt you are referring to the Ifrane meeting, which we realize would be of direct interest to a man like you. But before we discuss that, we must take into consideration the terrorism your country has been witnessing which is frightening and which arouses anger. France is not the first country to suffer from violence. It has suffered it before. As for the word terrorism, you are fully aware that it is a matter of opinion. In the eye of the Americans, the Afghans are resistance fighters but they are terrorists in the eyes of the Soviets.

However, that matter concerns lands and nations who are in a state of war, while France was not fighting anyone nor was it persecuting any people or any minority. Things must be called by their names. France is not only a victim of terrorism but it is also being exposed to barbaric attacks.

If I seem angry to you, it is because in addition to the above, I read here and there that these barbaric actions might have been connected with an Arab Islamic and a Palestinian cause. What insolence! What a farce! These are precisely the things for which one cannot find anything to criticize France for, except perhaps its openness, nobleness, and great liberalism.

When I hear that some Lebanese, whoever they may be, have been behind the ugliness that was committed at the La Defence Square or in the Rennes street, I cannot believe my ears. If there is any country that is loyal to Lebanon, and sometimes against Lebanon itself, and if there was a country that remained loyal to the cause which is defended by Lebanon, where the Palestinians expelled from Lebanon found a society, it can only be France. [sentence as heard] In view of all this, these things cannot be accepted in the present circumstances. That means they should not be accepted.

Question: Perhaps we might have clashed with the interests of three leaders in the Arab Maghreb and the Middle East: Al-Qadhdhafi, because we wanted to defend the Chadians; Al-Asad, because we saved Lebanon from the influence of the Syrians at the request of Lebanon; and Khomeyni, who has forgotten that the agreements that bind us to Iraq go back to the days when he himself had relations with Baghdad and when he was our guest.

Answer: This may be so. I am not an arbitrator in this regard. What is certain, though, is that the savages I have mentioned, and Yasir 'Arafat, Habash, and [word indistinct], cannot claim to have been chosen to defend the Palestine cause. Anyway, I cannot see why they had to come to France to defend that cause. Perhaps you agree with me that the closest of all the present Arab leaders to France is God's slave who is before you now. I have the feeling that I am the man who knows them better and who can understand them better. I have suffered the same thing France suffered when it was the scene of these mass assassinations. Through your magazine, I hope the families of the victims will accept my profound and sincere sympathy as the head of an Arab state and as a Muslim.

May I add that the intensive unified reaction of a people known for its divisions since pre-Islamic times, will win the admiration of the whole world. This is the only way to force the savage to retreat.

Question: This means that you reject any connection between this barbarism and the troubles in the Middle East?

Answer: We must distinguish between things. I did not say that there was no connection because the parties to the conflict [words indistinct] But I refuse to accept that they do this because I differentiate between reality and right. As for reality, and without philosophizing, in respect of the escalation of violence and the widening of the sphere of conflicts which are considered as secondary, I hold the same view as that entertained by the war scientists whose analyses are based on the belief that man is essentially in need of war. So when there are no major conflicts, small conflicts spread everywhere.

There is a great tendency among individuals toward anarchy which is translated into savagery in most cases, despite the ideological screen.

Question: Do the terrorists in the Middle East have a tendency toward anarchy? In the 19th century we would have said they were nihilists.

Answer: I do not rule that out at all. Naturally, the continuation of the state of no war no peace between Israel and the Arab countries, with the blessing of the two giants, will lead to the spread of panic.

Question: Let us go back now to the Ifrane meeting, and the talks you had with Shim'on Peres over a period of 2 days.

Answer: Right, what do you want to know? And what was your reaction?

Question: I had two positions. The first one is that I told myself that during my recent interview with you, my mind was not present, and at the end of the day you hinted to me about this when you said that you wished to have a personal idea about the real Israeli position. My second position was demonstrated in my belief that everything could be lost through Hassan's initiative which is dangerous.

Answer: There is a third factor which you have no right to ignore. You have personally, in some way or another, [words indistinct] when you brought me the World Jewish Congress president, Nahum Goodman.

Question: You remember that Nahum Goodman was invited by Al-Nasir to meet him in Cairo but Golda Meir did not allow him to do that. But when the matter involved him coming to Morocco he did not ask for anyone's opinion. In any case, he did not come as a representative of Israel. Since that day I have had the honor to talk with you and neither my old relations with Morocco nor the relation which I usually maintained with Algeria permitted that.

Answer: Because, like me, you are frightened of the rifts which are dividing Abraham's sons, and like me, you despise hypocrisy. in this connection there is a big hypocricy manifested in ignoring the Fes summit resolutions of September 1982 which in fact, recognized Israel as a state, as a nation, and as a territory which has a right to secure borders. Therefore, we are not facing a ghost state and an invisible enemy which has no name which could be called the Zionist entity. We are simply confronting a state called Israel, recognised by all Arab states realistically and lawfully — except by Libya which, we must admit, has remained realistic with itself. We should not ignore it because the Israelis have chosen not to attach importance to this important event.

You feared that I would lose everything by meeting with Shim'on Peres. I do not agree with your opinion, that is, if you are talking about bargaining which would be the topic of our talks. Since I do not own anything, and I do not have anything to exchange with him, I had nothing to lose by this meeting. As for the Israelis, likewise they have nothing to give me. Therefore, what can be said about these criticisms which were directed against me here and there and which were, nevertheless, more moderate than I expected. It is being said that there was a guarantee which I would have given Israel and which would have given a normal formula to relations with that country. this guarantee, and I repeat this, has been given within an official body and through clear statements without any confusion. I believe it is unreasonable — and this is a matter which has more than one significance — that instead of asking me for my opinion of Shim'on Peres and how I explain his answers, it is more important to ask whether this meeting was beneficial for the aims of Arab states and the Palestinians' goals. The thought focussed only on objecting to the principle of the meeting itself.

I have heard that I should have done as the Syrians, Jordanians, and, Lebanese did and should have contented myself with these, of whom 20 or 100 or 1,000 people had contacts with Israel, even though in absolute secrecy as always. If I had accepted the principle of secret contact I would not have made matters move forward as I did with all contacts which took place previously. I would not have discussed the no war-no peace situation which is the sacred dogma of the Arab countries. This dogma pleases the Israeli hawks and distresses the Palestinian people. The reaction which saddened me more, even though it was moderate in its negativeness, I may say, was the reaction of Yasir 'Arafat. (?I induced) the Fes summit to accept his authority as the sole authority over the Palestinian Liberation Organization, which is considered by many states at present as less than representative, a matter which serves the interests of the Israelis. Do you know what Peres replied when I asked him if he was prepared to negotiate with the Palestinian Liberation Organization. He asked: Which organization? The organization of Damascus or the organization of Tripoli or the organization of Tunis? I told him: i know of only one Palestinian Liberation Organization and one representative.

Question: What some people blame you for is that at one time you cave in to American pressure and another time you yielded to the influence of the Moroccan Jewish lobby. Did you not fear that this could stir up, for internal political purposes or just to oppose your initiative, a feeling of anti-Semitism that Morocco has never known before?

Answer: The first observation is not serious. Everyone knows that I rejected Ronald Reagan's invitation to meet with Shim'on Peres in the United States. Furthermore, this observation is somewhat naive because it is impossible to doubt the jealousy of the Moroccans over their independence. However, the second observation is more wicked, as the representative of the Moroccan Jewish community did not know of this meeting.

Moreover, every Moroccan should be proud that the national sentiments [word idnistinct] maintained by about 600,000 Moroccan Jews in Israel, the memories they have kept about their king and their country makes us (?responsive to their criticism). And when I say that if a war breaks out we will enter it on the side of the Palestinians, the Israelis know that they should believe us. Also, when we see that one day there will be an end to this conflict, Morocco will not be absent at the time of full reconciliation.

Question: I will therefore put to you questions that you are sorry were not put to you before. What are your impressions of the Israeli prime minister?

Answer: Shim'on Peres is the prime minister of an enemy country with which we are in a state of war and which is unjustly occupying lands. All this is clear, and I was aware of it before I received him. Throughout the discussions I never lost sight of the fact that I was facing a man who wants to take his country out of a difficult situation and who intends to take positive initiatives, contrary to the previous inflexible and intransigent policy.

It is a combination of acute consciousness of the need to live peacefully in (?the area) and of awareness of the amount of destruction that a missile war would cause to both sides. All this has made me believe that this man is prepared to exert greater efforts than he did during the talks, provided that the Arabs will benefit from the opportunity he provided. Shim'on Peres told me that he does not intend to withdraw unconditionally from the occupied territories. But he clearly excluded the annexation of these lands, as some of the extremists are inclined to do.

Question: It is feared that his successor, Shamir, will ruin what Peres did.

Answer: Things, as you know, are moving faster than we realize. Shamir recently stated that he does not object to the existence of a Palestinian state along Israeli borders. For his part Yasir 'Arafat said in Harare that he accepts UN Resolution No 242 which includes the recognition of Israel.

Question: Do you not think that this inclination toward anarchy and these aggressive signs might be on the minds of people who are afraid of (?other) solutions. It is true that Arab rejection of Israel has clearly lessened and that a new realism of accepting Israel and of seeing it as an established reality has replaced it. You were right to recall the Fes summit resolution. But Islamic rejection has increased in direct proportion to the lessening of Arab rejection. The Arab rejection has lessened, at least among the progressives. While we think of the suffering and pain it has cost the Arabs and the Israelis for a ray of hope to exist, we have great fear that the wave of extremism in Islam and in Israel will lead in some way or another to going backward and starting again from scratch.

Answer: It is a big race. For this reason I imagined that the spreading of ideas regarding the major and illogical conflict between Iraq and Iran could reduce the chances of a solution that could, in the end, benefit the suffering Palestinian people. With regard to what you describe as the attitude of religious extremism, as far as I am concerned as the head of an Arab state, it poses to me a particular question — that there is no issue in the world that would make me remove one soldier from the Sahara. That, as you know, will remain for me a holy cause. That is with the exception of one and only one other cause which in case, God forbid, the towns of Medina and Mecca should fall into the hands of those who would establish a Shi'ite authority under a religious guise. In this case, Morocco, although it exists at the far end of the western wing and thousands of kilometers away the holy Islamic places, will find it its duty to carry arms there in order to preserve our Islamic principle of saving lives and not dominating the peoples.

SUDAN

Riots Reportedly Expected in Khartoum

JN271052 Khartoum SUNA in English 1030 GMT 27 Sep 86

[Text] Khartoum, Sep 27 (SUNA) — Official bodies here folow up with great concern reports saying that certain ethnic bodies are planning to instigate riots in the national capital a columnist wrote in al-Daw'wah weekly newspaper issued today.

The move is aiming at proving John Garang's, leader of the Sudanese People Liberation Army, ability to transfer his rebellion activities not only to the north of the country but also to the national capital itself, the coloumnist said.

SPLA Warns Militia Not To Cooperate With Khartoum

EA262046 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Excerpts] An SPLA task force from Nile Batallion, under the command of (Akwei Akwei Ajol), has wiped out an enemy station manned by police, prisons and Khartoum militia known as the Murahilin along the Bahr al-Arab on 13th September 1986. Our correspondent has supplied details of the operation. [passage omitted]

In a related development, Lieutenant Colonel Daniel Aweid Akuot, alternate member of the SPLA high command and zonal commander of northern Bahr al-Ghazal, has cautioned the Murahilin against the grave risks they are running in permitting themselves to be used as militia against the SPLA by Khartoum. Lt Col Daniel Aweid pointed out that as long as the Murahilin continued to seek wealth by robbing cattle using the arms supplied by Khartoum, they will continue to pay for it with their own precious lives.

Lt Col Daniel Aweid said that it was advisable for the Murahilin to share the waters of Bahr al-Arab peacefully with the others rather than pollute it with blood. As the Murahilin were (?allegedly) looting cattle, burning houses, and killing children there will never be any peace, Lt Col Daniel Aweid Akuot stressed.

He added that there was no point for the Murahilin to rush to the National Assembly in Khartoum with the complaint that they are being killed at a time when they are shedding their own blood through destructive and meaningless activities.

Lt Col Daniel Aweid stressed that the Murahilin should stop being used by the government to fight the SPLA in a war which is not theirs. The fight against the SPLA, he said, was the task of Khartoum regular forces and not the duty of the Murahilin.

In conclusion, the SPLA High Command alternate member and zonal commander for northern Bahr al-Ghazal, said that the SPLA was keen to see to it that the Dinka, Nuer, and Arab tribes in the area shared the waters of the Bahr al-Arab peacefully and that the movement shall spare no effort to realize that peace.

Nevertheless, he added that if the Murahilin persisted in (?losing) their dwellings to come out against the SPLA, then it will be hard for the SPLA acting in self defense to avoid massacring the Murahilin whose inferior weapons and combat expertise, Lt Col Daniel Aweid Akuot, pointed out, was no match for the SPLA.

TUNISIA

Prime Minister Addresses Defense Conference

LD262153 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] At the National Defense Institute in Tunis this morning, Prime Minister Rachid Sfar presided over the opening of the conference for the utilization of national capabilities in the interest of comprehensive defense and unified security. The conference was also attended by several ministers, the governor of Tunis region, and the mayor of Tunis.

Addressing the participants, Sfar analyzed the components of the national strategy of comprehensive defense. He called for the deepening of the dialogue and discussions over ways to enhance effective constructive interaction between the needs of defense and the pressures of development.

The prime minister began his speech by welcoming the participants in this conference which aims at using national capabilities in the interest of comprehensive defense and unified security. He affirmed the great interest of the government of the Great Combatant in this sensitive strategic matter, which provides an excellent opportunity for the exchange of ideas, experiences, and expertise in the various fields of specialization and for the consideration of the use of these in serving the comprehensive defense and unified security in order to defend Tunisia's independence and dignity, both in the present and in the future.

The prime minister said that the conference, which brings together defense workers and a distinguished selected group of highly qualified and capable people, falls within the framework of our comprehensive defense. He pointed out that in its modern sense, defense is no longer a task confined to the army alone, but represents one of the basic national issues in all countries, in view of the importance of its political, military, economic, social, scientific, and cultural aspects. The strength of the people in our time, he said, depends on the strength of the two internal and external fronts and the extent of interaction and coordination between them.

He affirmed that out of this conviction, ever since independence, Bourguiba's Tunisia has sought to secure the components of defense through the adoption of a social, cultural, educational, and economic policy aimed basically at the creation of a citizen who is aware of his duties and rights, of which the duty of defending the homeland is one of the most important and sacred. Defense of the homeland is a duty embodied in the constitution of a basic condition for acquiring the honor of belonging to this nation.

He said that achieving victory has become closely connected with the extent of the participation of all members of the nation in its defense and with the extent of coordination among the various forces of the nation and the good use of its human, material, cultural, and scientific capabilities.

He pointed out that, today, both civilians and the military are called upon to consult and hold dialogues in order to uncover the ways and means for the best use of our national capabilities on the basis of a plan devised on the principles of precise scientific planning that is free of improvization. The plan would specify the responsibilities and duties of the various parties in regard to protecting the homeland from all dangers, whether military or natural.

Rachid Sfar affirmed that the theory of comprehehsive defense has now become the main pivot of our military thinking, since the Great Combatant has updated the major features of Tunisian military action and has defined the ground and course for it in his historic speech at Bizerte on 14 October 1965. The battles that our proud people have fought throughout their long history has been the start of the work for the materialization of the theory of comprehensive defense which we have not only nurtured theoretically but also put into practice automatically, in the Battle of Bizerte. This theory stems from a defense creed based on long experience entrenched in the structure of our society since ancient times.

Rachid Sfar pointed out that in its wider sense, the need for security shown in this hot era of history and this tense international climate where conflicts, ambitions, violence, and threats prevail, as the most persistent issue that should be considered and seriously explored.

After analyzing the concept of security which goes beyond the purely military aspect into other important fields including economic security, cultural security, and political security, he said: By virtue of its strategic position and geopolitical standing, our country has been exposed and continues to be exposed to threats and ambitions. Events have proved that no growth can be attained without stability and security. Likewise, no security can be achieved without progress and development. There is a strong and close connection between security and growth that cannot be split.

Rachid Sfar affirmed that national strategy necessitates the mobilization of all the country's capabilities and the utilization of all the resources in the best possible manner in order to lead the nation toward a state of strength that could guarantee realization of the national objectives now and in the future. The strategy should receive the attention of the civilians and the military alike, in accordance with their work and the nature of their specialization. This necessitates the initiation of an organized joint dialogue between the military and the civilian infrastructures with a view to complementing each other, and consequently the drawing up of a clear national policy with clear features and objectives capable of serving the interests of defense and security in their wider senses.

He added that continuous preparation is the pivot of every sound defense action. It is a basic requisite for the securing of victory and success. I cannot but recall in this regard, he said, the old military proverb: If you want peace, be prepared for war. I am confident that the work of this conference falls within the framework of such preparation.

Sfar pointed out that the conference is being held at an opportune time when our nation has become fully aware of the dangers threatening it and the tensions that take place very now and then between countries because of the motives of domination and the bypassing of international legitimacy. This phenomenon, he said, has unfortunately become rife in relations among countries.

He pointed out that in the welter of international conflicts, propaganda has become today a frightful weapon used by the aggressors to demoralize the victims, to undermine their national unity, and to paralyze their ability to act. Hence the persistent need to bolster the moral strength of the nation and thereby strengthen the nation with all its factions, and to provide the moral assets which would enable it to stand fast and continue to act against the enemies. This can only be achieved through a total utilization of our capabilities based on the utilization of the abilities, experiences, intelligence, and arms in the interest of effective national defense and unified integrated security, which should be founded on true patriotism covering all cadres and all citizens.

In conclusion, the prime minister expressed confidence that the conference, which is one of the steps on the road of full awareness of comprehensive defense and integrated security, will succeed in drawing up a national strategy capable of utilizing the resources of our homeland speedily and automatically in an organized manner for the sake of security, safety, and strength and so that Tunisia will remain free and dignified under the guidance and leadership of the commander in chief of the armed forces, the Great Combatant, President Habib Bourguiba, the president of the Republic.

WESTERN SAHARA

Algiers: 12 Moroccan Soldiers Killed in Zag

LD272240 Algiers Domestic Service in French 2200 GMT 27 Sep 86

[Text] Moroccan-Saharan war — The Saharan fighters, in the course of 3 attacks carried out on Thursday in the Zag region, killed 12 Moroccan soldiers and injured 12 others. A Saharan communique says that during these attacks, a Land Rover was destroyed and a large quantity of ammunition and documents captured.

ETHIOPIA

Foreign Minister Meets USSR Counterpart at UN

EA271816 Addis Ababa in Amharic to Neighboring Countries 1600 GMT 27 Sep 86

[Text] Comrade Goshu Wolde, WPE Central Committee member and minister of foreign affairs, has met Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze in New York and held extensive talks on the international situation and reducing nuclear weapons. In addition, the two ministers discussed ways of finding a political solution to continental [word indistinct] and the situation in southern Africa. The two ministers also exchanged views on ways to improve international economic relations and to use natural resources [words indistinct] for socioeconomic development.

TANZANIA

Government Said 'Outraged' at UK AIDS Screening Plan

EA272016 Dakar PANA in English 1540 GMT 27 Sep 86

[Text] Dar es Salaam, 27 Sep (SHIHATA/PANA) — The Tanzanian Government has expressed strong concern at Britain's plans to screen Tanzanians arriving in London for AIDS (Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome). The government-owned daily *Daily News*, quoting government sources, reported that the government was "outraged and indignant" at the reports in the British press last week that arrivals from Tanzania, Zambia and Uganda would be screened for the virus.

Sources wondered why the proposed checks excluded United States citizens, for example, who were the first victims of the disease, the paper said in its reversed bannered front-paged lead item today. The omission amounted to "racism or double standards", the *Daily News* quoted the sources as saying.

Pointing out that AIDS was reported to be rampant in Scotland as well, the sources wondered if Scots would also be subject to the exercise.

The sources said AIDS was a common phenomenon now enveloping virtually over the whole world, adding that there was no justification to treat it as "an isolated case peculiar to us. The problem calls for international cooperation and not unilateral action", the sources were quoted as saying.

While acknowledging the presence of the disease in Tanzania and the danger it posed to life, the sources, which said the party and government were mobilising resources to fight the incurable virus, rejected Britain's attempt to "denigrate" some countries. "The United Kingdom should not be allowed to go scot-free on this. They must be told exactly what we feel about the whole issue", the daily quoted its sources as saying, cautioning that Tanzania was capable of instituting counter measures on British arrivals in Dar es Salaam. "The British Isles are also infected with AIDS."

A British Foreign Office spokesman confirmed in London last week that Britain was contemplating stringent health checks on African visitors with high exposure to the disease.

He said the UK Government was seriously considering reports by its high commission in Zambia and elsewhere. Proposed measures would include health checks on immigrants. The British *Sunday Telegraph* newspaper reported last weekend that secret investigations by the British High Commissions in Zambia, Tanzania and Uganda had produced "alarming reports".

The Tanzanian Government sources said that it was "a very strange coincidence that all these three high commissions could on their own initiative and at the same time file these reports". The sources dismissed as highly tactless news reports that the British Foreign Office was distancing itself from the earlier reports by denying existence of the screening project or that the high commissions in Dar es Salaam, Lusaka and Kampala had been instructed to compile reports of the intensity of AIDS in the three countries, the *Daily News* said.

UGANDA

1,800 Police Recruits To Begin Training

EA272245 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 27 Sep 86

[Text] The minister of state for internal affairs, Dr Kiiza Besigye, has announced a wide range of measures to help improve the conditions of work for the Uganda police force. The measures include the restoration of health services for the force, subsidised canteen services, free transport to and from leave, and better retirement benefits.

The minister, who was addressing 93 police instructors who had just passed out at Kibuli police training school in Kampala, said his ministry is determined to alleviate social and economic problems in the course of time to help policemen get out of corruption and immoral minds.

Dr Besigye said the police, as the body charged with the maintenance of law and order, must be more lawful than the rest of society. Dr Besigye urged the new Uganda police force now being rebuilt to regain the prestige and high standard of discipline the Uganda police force used to enjoy in East Africa and the entire continent. He appealed to the members of the force to persevere in hardship, cut down their pleasures, and endeavor to win the confidence of the public. The deputy inspector general of police, Mr Stephen Chefunia, announced that 1,800 police recruits are to begin their training on 11 October, at Masindi Police Training School. The occasion was attended among others by the commissioner of prisons, Mr Ibanda.

GHANA

Further Reports on Reaction to Togo Coup Attempt

Radio Critizes BBC Coverage

AB261535 Accra Domestic Service in English
1300 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Kwabena Donkor commentary]

[Text] The African Continent, sufficiently versed in the art of political instability, experienced yet another attempt at dismantling the status quo in Lome, Togo, a few days ago. As usual, the world media has devoted a lot of space to the coverage of this ongoing uprising, and a few, especially the BBC, which seizes every such opportunity to foment antagonism among sister states, has falsely pointed accusing fingers at Ghana. It is very important in understanding the current situation in Togo to look at recent pointers to the uprising.

In August and December last year, a number of bomb blasts were recorded in the Togolese capital. These blasts left a few sons of the African Continent worse off and raised a number of social, political, and security questions.

Again in July this year, the Interior Ministry of Togo reported a discovery of a cache of explosives weighing 14 kg. Between these occurrences, there had been sporadic minor explosions. As if these were not enough pointers, barely a month ago, an unprecedented break-in was experienced at the (Sankasse) armory of the gendarmerie in northern Togo. Reports indicate there was a total ransacking of all the well-stocked armory by unidentified elements. It must be remembered that the (Sankasse) armory is almost a (?fortress), and until this occurence, was believed to be impregnable. The location of (Sankasse) in the geopolitics of Togo cannot be overemphasized in this regard. On cannot also refuse to see the mounting tension between the north and the south in this regard.

Thus the British Broadcasting Corporation, in pointing fingers at Ghana on the current happening, is, not surprisingly, taking cognizance of the political position of the BBC and the interest it represents. It is a trusim that some known enemies of the Eyadema regime have roots in Ghana. The Olympio family [overthrown Togolese president's family] is an example. But what every objective analyst would agree on is that these known opponents, especially the Olympio family, have had a linkage with Ghana long before either country attained independent status. Like most other families in the two countries, the lives of colonialism did not spare them, and they therefore, through no fault of theirs, found their families divided between two sovereign states. It is therefore naive for anybody or authority to use the presence of such families as a basis to accuse Ghana.

What our accusers must understand is that Ghana has had more than enough justifiable opportunity to move into Togo if we had so desired. International law recognizes the right of hot pursuit and June 19th, 1983 [date of attempted coup in Ghana] and similar episodes gave us ample opportunity to chase dissidents into Togo and just take whatever measures we deem appropriate. Tanzania is on record as having exercised this right against Uganda, and this justifiably led to the overthrow of dictator Idi Amin.

However, as the acting secretary for foreign affairs put it, Ghana is against any attempt to destabilize any sister African country. We have on numerous occasions protested when sister countries have permitted their soil to be used as a platform to mount destabilization acts against us, and we will not do the same for anything. It is important to sound a word of caution to leaders who, rather than face up to their internal problems, always look out for nonexistent scapegoats. Ghana will not accept to be cast in the role of a scapegoat.

Togo Border Trade Said Normal

AB261730 Accra Domestic Service in English
1300 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] GBC [Ghana Broadcasting Corporation] correspondents, who have observed the situation at Aflao, have reported that trading activity is going on as normal in spite of the troubles in neighboring Togo. Our correspondents say prices of foodstuffs have reduced considerably because the closure of the border has stopped the smuggling to Togo.

On the security situation, the commander of the Ho Mortar regiment, Lieutenant Colonel Albert Lamptey, said there is no cause for alarm.

Harassment of Embassy Staff Alleged

AB262040 Accra Domestic Service in English
2000 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] In Accra, the acting secretary for foreign affairs, Mr Kwamena Ahwoi, has expressed Ghana's concern over the harassment of staff of its embassy in Lome by Togolese military personnel. In one instance, an attempt was made to take away a member of staff of the embassy. A vehicle belonging to an offical of the mission has been smashed by a group of Togolese soldiers. The mission is reported to have asked the authorities for the release of one of its vehicles forcibly taken away.

Mr Ahwoi said the unwarranted accusations and insinuations have led to the incident and hoped this was stopped immediately. Ghana further hopes that action will be taken by the Togolese authorities to ensure the security of persons and property and indeed of all Ghanaians lawfully in Togo.

Border Violations Reported

AB271148 Paris AFP in French 1126 GMT 27 Sep 86

[Excerpts] Accra, 27 Sep (AFP) — Togolese ships and warplanes on Friday violated Ghana's territorial waters and airspace, the Ghanaian national television announced on Friday evening. According to the television, which broadcast several reports on the situation in Aflao, a Ghanaian border town, four Togolese ships penetrated "at regular intervals" into Ghanaian territorial waters, while warplanes penetrated the airspace. The Togolese

Army as well as the Navy, have been put on a state of alert along the border, the television added, accusing Togo of "attempting to put the responsibility for its internal disturbances on Ghana." The television also said that the inhabitants of Aflao have been evacuated. [passage omitted]

It is recalled that Togo has accused Ghana of being implicated in the coup attempt that was carried out on Tuesday night by a heavily armed commando group. Accra, on its part, says Togolese soldiers had fired indiscriminately on Ghanaian border guards on Tuesday evening.

On Saturday morning, Togolese President Eyadema said the members of the commando party were recruited and trained in Ghana, referring to the confessions of one of the attackers captured on Wednesday after a night of street fighting in the center of the Togolese capital. According to President Gnassingbe Eyadema, the suspect, who is of Togolese nationality, and known as Karl, disclosed that his companions and himself had been recruited by one Ayai, also of Togolese nationality.

Some members of the commando party were resident in Ghana, in the villa of the former president [title as received] Kofi Busia, President Eyadema further stated, still quoting the prisoner. The prisoner also confessed to the Togolese security forces that he was responsible for the bombs planted in the Togolese capital in August, September, and December 1985.

Togo Envoy Warned About Violations

AB271830 Accra Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 27 Sep 86

[Text] At a meeting this afternoon with the Togolese charge d'affaires in Ghana, Mr Kwamena Ahwoi [acting secretary for foreign affairs advised against provocative violations of Ghanaian airspace and territorial waters by Togolese security forces. He stressed that it is in the subregional interest that nothing should be done to aggravate the already tense situation in Togo.

The Togolese charge d'affaires simply repeated that he had still not received any information from his government and that he could only repeat the international news reports on the situation in Lome.

2 Development Employees Missing

AB272001 Accra Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 27 Sep 86

[Text] Two employees of the Volta Regional Agricultural Development Project [VRADEP] are reported missing in Lome. The Mercedes-Benz truck with GVB [letters on license plate] registration on which they traveled to Lome is reported to have been shown on Togo Television alleging that it was used by Togolese dissidents during the attempted uprising on Tuesday.

According to (Mr Venindera Chinduray), chief mechanical engineer on attachment to VRADEP from the World Bank, the truck was sent to Lome on Tuesday morning to take delivery of spare parts for the project. He said he lost contact with the procurement officer following the crisis in Lome. However, contact has now been made and the truck is said to be at the port with two VRADEP employees missing.

Togolese Exiles Detained

AB271313 Accra Domestic Service in English
1300 GMT 27 Sep 86

[Text] Investigations are being conducted into reports of injuries to Ghanaian citizens from the shooting incident at the Ghana-Togo border during the night of Tuesday and the morning of Wednesday. An official of the Ministry of the Interior told the *Ghana News Agency* that these investigations were ordered on Wednesday.

Ghanaian border control personnel, who were on duty during the period, are being questioned about any unauthorized movements on the night of Tuesday. A number of Togolese exiles in Ghana have also been detained for questioning in connection with the allegation that a number of persons infiltrated into Togo from Ghana to participate in the recent attempt to overthrow the Togolese Government. The ministry official intimated that the Togolese authorities had been requested to provide any relevant information that will assist in the investigations. This request had been made to the Togolese authorities earlier on by the acting secretary for foreign affairs, when he summoned the Togolese charge d'affaires on Wednesday evening.

Paper Denies Ghanaian Involvement

AB280844 Accra Domestic Service in English
0700 GMT 28 Sep 86

[From the press review]

[Text] The *Mirror* comments on last week's events in Togo. The paper says the clear-cut denial by the government of any involvement in the affair removed any doubt there might be in the minds of Ghanaians and shifted the responsibility for the protection of Ghanaians in Togo rightly to that government. Ghana repeated that she stands for peace against terrorism. This is one of her true honored traditions in the conduct of international relations.

The *Mirror* recalls that the government, even in the face of provocations of various types from some of the country's neighbors, has always taken the part of dialogue, conciliation, and regional cooperation. Not even at the time when every citizen knew that Ghanaian dissidents have converged on the other side of the country's borders with its neighbors did the government do anything that would cause regional instability.

The *Mirror* writes: We believe that what took place in Lome on Tuesday night was a purely Togolese affair. Or perhaps we should speak for ourselves. If there was an international dimension, we can say it was not a Ghanaian connection.

LIBERIA

SUNTIMES Suspended for Failure To Pay Fine
AB271546 Paris AFP in French 1526 GMT 27 Sep 86

[Text] Monrovia, 27 Sep (AFP) — Liberian authorities have suspended the license of the independent paper *Suntimes*, after it failed to pay, within 24 hours, the $3,000 fine which had been imposed on it by the government.

Liberian Minister of Information Momolu Getaweh announced Saturday the government decision to suspend authorization for publication of the paper.

Liberian President Samuel Doe on Wednesday imposed a $3,000 fine on the *Suntimes* for having published articles "designed solely to foment trouble in the country."

The *Suntimes* had paid $500 on Friday, and had promised to deliver the remainder of the fine on Monday.

The president of the Liberian Press Union strongly protested this measure.

NIGERIA

Central Bank Releases New Naira Exchange Rate
AB261235 Lagos Domestic Service in English
1200 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] The exchange rate for next week on the second-tier foreign exchange market, SFEM, is 1 naira to $4.20 U.S. The naira will also exchange for 6.63 British pounds, Fr2.29, 2.78 Swiss francs [figures as heard]. These facts emerged today in Lagos at the first bidding preparatory to the takeoff of the market on Monday.

A Radio Nigeria correspondent reports that 34 banks bid for about 50 million naira. According to our correspondent, four banks were allowed to bid for 10 percent each, while the remaining banks bid for 7 percent. Out of the 34 banks, only 16 were successful at the bidding session.

Subsequent exercises will be held on Thursday. Officials of the Central Bank have appealed to the mass media to ensure that banks outside Lagos get the correct exchange rates on a daily basis.

TOGO

Further Reportage on Aftermath of Coup Attempt

Eyadema Visits Streets of Capital
AB261257 Lome Domestic Service in French
1230 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] The situation in Lome has been very calm since this morning, where it will be recalled that a group of terrorist commandos coming from outside the country attempted on Tuesday and Wednesday night to seize certain districts of the capital. Nevertheless, the public is requested to remain at home today and remain vigilant. The curfew remains in force from 1800 to 0600.

This morning President Gnassingbe Eyadema visited the streets of the capital to personally assess the situation in the whole of Lome. The head of state visited the most sensitive parts of the capital in particular.

Public Urged Not To Comb Streets
AB261302 Lome Domestic Service in French
1230 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] The public is requested to refrain from combing the streets systematically. Any suspicious cases must be rapidly reported to the security services. Consequently, the Ministry of the Interior requests that any suspicious character should merely be taken to the nearest security post in respect of human dignity.

Zaire Dispatches 350 Troops to Lome
LD261736 Brussels Domestic Service in French
1400 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] Three hundred and fifty Zairian soldiers have been sent to Togo following the aborted coup d'etat attempt in Lome last Wednesday. The dispatch of these troops was decided within the framework of Zaire's African solidarity and calling, indicates the Zairian press agency. The troops in question have already taken part twice in the operations in Chad as well as in the Shaba war in 1977 and 1978. The duration of the Zairian military mission is yet to be negotiated through diplomatic channels. The Zairian press agency AZAP recalls that units of the Togolese Army were present in Shaba in 1978.

Opposition Urges No French Action
AB261620 Paris AFP in French 1520 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] Paris, 26 Sep (AFP) — The Togolese Movement for Democracy (MTD — opposition) appealed to France in a communique today not to intervene in Togo as the current situation is "an internal affair of the country." The MTD communique states: President Francois Mitterrand can intervene if the country is attacked by a foreign state, but "this is not the case."

"Let Francois Mitterrand not confine himself to listening to false allegations by Eyadema. Helping him is tantamount to an open endorsement of dictatorship in Togo," the communique further says.

Nigerian Delegation Received
AB262058 Lome Domestic Service in French
1900 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] The head of state, General Gnassingbe Eyadema, this afternoon received in an audience a 4-man Nigerian delegation led by the chief of Air Staff, Air Vice Marshal Ibrahim Alfa, at the RIT [Togolese Inter-Service Regiment] camp. Present at the audience were: Kpotivi Lacle, the Togolese minister for interior, and Moussa Barque, minister of equipment, mines, posts, and telecommunications.

The delegation took this opportunity to view the war arsenal seized by the security forces. At the end of the audience, Air Vice Marshal Ibrahim Alfa spoke to newsmen:

[Begin Ibrahim Alfa recording in English with French translation following] As you know, the Nigerian presdient, Ibrahim Babangida, is the current chairman of the ECOWAS. And within this organization we have always tackled the economic issues facing the subregion. It is therefore very shocking to learn about what happened in Lome and that some people in the subregion are threatening the security within a member-country. In my opinion, this is an attempt to distract the attention of the heads of state from the subregional security problems: a security which we dearly need to assure our independence.

After viewing the war arsenal seized from the terrorists [words indisitnct] I should disagree with [words indistinct] these are shameful events which should not have taken place. [end recording]

Eyadema To Hold News Conference

AB271858 Lagos Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 27 Sep 86

[Text] Togolese President Gnassingbe Eyadema yesterday in Lome called on Nigerian journalists to visit his country to see the true picture of the abortive attempt by a 50-man commando to unseat him. President Eyadema, who was addressing the Nigerian solidarity delegation which visited him, said that the journalists would be shown the weapons, vehicles, and other materials seized from the terrorists.

The Togolese leader showed the delegation led by the chief of air staff, Air Vice Marshal Ibrahim Alfa, some vehicles, weapons including guns, bazookas, explosives, and bayonets, as well as [words indistinct] used by the attackers.

The commando attack occurred last Tuesday resulting in heavy fighting between the attackers and loyal troops. President Eyadema has ruled Togo, a francophone West African country of 3.7 million people for 19 years.

Meanwhile, a statement by the Ministry of External Affairs in Lagos today says President Eyadema will address a world press conference in Lome tomorrow. The statement further says a special plane will leave Lagos for Lome tomorrow and that interested journalists should report at the presidential lounge of the Murtala Muhammed Airport. The journalists are advised to come along with their passports and identity cards.

Appeal to Workers; Flights To Resume

AB262234 Lome Domestic Service in French
2200 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] Before starting the international news, these are two important communiques:

For services' sake, the workers of the Lome Municipal Refuse Disposal Service are urgently requested to report for duty tomorrow at 8 o'clock sharp.

The second communique touches on Air Afrique flights: The multinational company informs its clients that its RK120 flight from Brazzaville, Douala, and Lagos will arrive as scheduled in Lome on Saturday, 27 September 1986, at 1545 sharp. It will leave at 1605 for Abidjan, Bamako, and Dakar. Passengers are requested to report at 1400 at Lome-Tokoin International Airport.

Presidency Staff Urged To Report

AB270858 Lome Domestic Service in French
0848 GMT 27 Sep 86

[Text] The administrative staff of the Presidency is urgently required to report at the Presidency of the Republic.

Appeal to Presidency Workers

AB270956 Lome Domestic Service in French
0941 GMT 27 Sep 86

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] The gardeners, plumbers, electricians, telephone operators, and maintenance workers of the Presidency are also required to urgently report at the Presidency of the Republic.

Normal Activities To Resume

AB271012 Lome Domestic Service in French
1000 GMT 27 Sep 86

[Text] We begin this newscast with a communique:

The minister of interior informs the population that as the situation has become completely calm, for today, Saturday, the curfew is imposed from 2000 hours [GMT] to 0600 hours in the morning. The minister of interior also recalls that as from 0600 all commercial and socio-professional activities must resume normally. The markets of the capital are opened from 0730 to 1600.

Sailors Required on Board Vessel

AB271048 Lome Domestic Service in French
1041 GMT 27 Sep 86

[Text] Here is a communique:

All the Navy personnel of the SS Robot are urgently required on board their vessel at the Lome Autonomous Port.

Commando Admits Plan To Shoot Eyadema

AB271530 Paris AFP in French 1501 GMT 27 Sep 86

[Excerpt] Lome 27 Sep (AFP) — One of the members of the commando unit which attacked the city of Lome Tuesday night, Lucien Afandjinou, captured by Togolese security forces, stated Saturday in the capital that his mission was to fire on the car of President Eyadema.

Lucien Afandjinou, a Togolese who was presented Saturday to the press along with another member of the commando unit, James Atahi, also Togolese, admitted that he had been recruited by one of his compatriots, a Togolese by the name of Ayahi, and that he had been trained in Adignan Camp in Ghana.

A reliable source has indicated that Mr Ayahi is linked to former Togolese leaders currently living outside the country. [passage omitted]

Commando Admits Previous Acts

AB281516 Lome Domestic Service in French 0615 GMT 28 Sep 86

[Interview with Koffi Afadjinou Lucien, one of the captured members of the commando group that carried out the 23 September attack on Lome, talking about his previous participation in the planting of bombs in Lome, by unidentified reporters — recorded; place and date not given]

[Text] [Afadjinou] My name is Koffi Afadjinou Lucien. I come from Vogan. I admit having planted two bombs — one at the Fund [National Social Security Fund] and the other at the National Trading Company [SONACOM]. I planted one with the help of [words indistinct] called Ama Ayayi. It was she who gave me the bombs to plant...

[Reporter, interrupting] Where did she give the bombs to you?
[Afadjinou] She gave them to me at ... [changes thought] It was at Aflao, Ghana.

[Reporter] And who supplied you with these bombs?
[Afadjinou] As for me, I work for Ama and I do not know who supplies her with the bombs.

[Reporter] Who is Ama?
[Afadjinou] Ama Ayayi. She lives in Ghana, Accra.

[Reporter] Did she promise you money?
[Afadjinou] No! Everyone will know what he will get after the operation is successfully completed.

[Reporter] How did you go about it?
[Afadjinou] I planted one bomb at SONACOM around 1600 one evening and another at the National Social Security Fund building at 1445. On my arrival there ... [changes thought] When the man gave me the bomb, I told him that I did not know how I could go to deposit it there and he himself told me that on arrival there ... [changes thought] He gave me the name of someone whom I should ask for upon my arrival there.

[Reporter] What is the name?
[Afadjinou] I have forgotten the name.

[Reporter] Did you give it to him?
[Afadjinou] No. I did not see the person when I arrived there. Since I did not see him, I was asked to wait a while. I got down. There was a chair there. I sat on it. I looked around me and when I realized that nobody was paying attention to me, I took this opportunity to leave the bomb under the chair on which I was sitting and then left.

[Reporter] Does the person you were asked to see work at SONACOM?
[Afadjimou] Whan I went to ask about him, I was shown his office. I was told that he had just gone out.

[Reporter] How did you go about it at the Fund? It was a Saturday.
[Afadjinou] It was a Saturday. There was nobody ... [reporter interrupts]

[Reporter] At what time?
[Afadjinou] It was 1445.

[Reporter] Why at that particular time?
[Afadjinou] Because that was the time I was told to plant the bomb. When we are given the bombs, we are asked to deposit them before a specified time.

More Confessions of Previous Bombing

AB281853 Lome Domestic Service in French 0615 GMT 28 Sep 86

[Interview with James Atayi and Anani Zekpa, two of the captured members of the commando group that carried out the 23 September attack on Lome, talking about their previous participation in the planting of bombs in Lome; by unidentified reporter — recorded; place and date not given]

[Text] [Atayi] My name is James Atayi. They gave me two explosives. When I was given the first explosive I was afraid and I did not use its electric wire — that is the wire which sets off the explosion. In fact, I accepted the explosive from the guy who gave it to me but threw it away. As he did not hear any explosion he did not believe me when I told him that I effectively executed his order because he said that if I had really planted the explosive, he would have heard the explosion. Later on, he gave me another to plant at the National Assembly, which I did not do. Afterward, he told me to plant it at the 2 Fevrier Hotel, which I did. This explosive also had an electric wire like the first one he gave me to plant.

[Reporter] Where did you plant it at the 2 Fevrier Hotel?
[Atayi] The first time I entered the hotel was when I went to plant the explosive there in 1985. I cannot remember exactly where I planted it. I remember that I read Fazao [name of hall in hotel] or something like that where I planted the explosive.

[Zekpa] I received a bomb from my cousin Aballo, a director, to plant at the Central Post Office. He, himself, went to collect the bomb from somebody. This bomb was introduced into the country from Ghana in a (?parcel) and he went to collect it from an undisclosed location in the city, and it was from there that he came to give it to me. He gave me 1,000 CFA for transportation, which I accepted. Around 1830, I left home for the place where I was to throw the bomb. When I reached there it was not possible to throw it because there were soldiers almost everywhere. I then decided to (?keep) the bomb wherever I could because bomb planting is not my profession and I am not a specialist in bomb planting. So, I went to hide it somewhere. In fact, they did not promise me anything but what I know is that they told me that there would be a coup d'etat soon and that after the coup his boss or the big boss would know how to (?reward) me. They did not promise to give me anything. In fact, I received the bomb but I hid it as I have just told you. Finally, I went to retrieve the bomb from where I had hidden it. This is all that I know about the bomb.

[Reporter] You must tell the truth, because you have not yet disclosed all that you know about the bomb. Why did you say that you were supposed to plant the bomb at the post office but that you left when you spotted the guards? When Celestin Aballo gave you the bomb, he told you that he was to plant some and that some others were to plant some somewhere else. Did you see each other later?
[Atayi] On that day, I collected the bomb I was to plant with Aballo who also had some in his possession and he told me that he was heading for the railroad station. I failed to plant my bomb and returned home and met with my cousin the director. He told me that he succeeded in planting his bomb. There were not only two of us involved; there were also many other bomb planters in the city. He added that the bomb was a time-bomb and that it was to be planted at 0730 and to explode 30 minutes later. He said there was no use planting it now since it was 0730 because if the others succeeded in planting their bombs and they started going off, and I was still trying to plant mine, I would be arrested for possession of the bomb when security agents started searching for those who planted the bombs. He said that if I happened to be arrested in possession of the bomb, I would bear the sole responsibility for what would have happened, which means that he would have denied all involvement. I am sure that I failed to plant my bomb at the post office but he succeeded in planting his at the railroad station. As for those who went to plant their bombs in other places, (?I do not know them to talk about them.)

[Reporter] What was Aballo Celestin's objective when he asked you to plant the bomb inside the post office? What was his intention?
[Zekpa] He told me that the person in charge of coordinating the operation simply told him the places where he was to plant the bombs and that he personally did not ask for more details about the operation because in the army one must obey without complaining. This is why he executed the order he received before asking why. He did not specify why I should plant my bomb at the post office. He just said that I was to plant it at the post office and I, too, did not ask him why the post office had been selected as the location. He added that he, too, was going to plant a bomb somewhere else and that there were other planters almost everywhere..

[Reporter] What is in fact the name of the boss he talked to you about so much?
[Zekpa] He is Zacho, Ayayi Aman, alias Zacho, from Agbedrafo in the Lake Subprefecture.

[Reporter] Where does he reside?
[Zekpa] He is currently residing in Ghana. (?This is the bag in which the director brought the bomb to my house) and since then the bag has remained with me. He has not returned for it so far. The bag has been in my house until we went to collect it a few moments ago. [end recording]

Mobutu Arrives in Lome 28 Sep

AB282020 Lome Domestic Service in French
1900 GMT 28 Sep 86

[Excerpts] A huge crowd gathered at the airport and along the streets this morning to accord a warm welcome to the Zairian leader, Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko, who arrived in our capital to express his support to President Eyadema and the Zairian people's solidarity with their Togolese counterparts following the bloody events that occurred in Lome this week. It was in a warm atmosphere that the Lomean inhabitants, along the streets taken by the presidential motorcade, acclaimed Presidents Eyadema and Mobutu.

Marshal Mobutu's official aircraft landed at the Lome International Airport at 0845 this morning. The Zairian leader was welcomed by General Eyadema. The two leaders then warmly shook hands and embraced each other. [passage omitted on welcome ceremonies] Upon their arrival at the distinguished guests' palace, around 0920, the majorettes of the Mama Ndanida [Eyadema's late mother] cultural group presented various dances to President Eyadema and his guest. The two leaders then entered the palace where they held discussions of more than 1 hour. Later, President Eyadema left his guest around 1040. A few moments later Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko went to the Inter-Services Regiment Camp where he was welcomed by his brother and friend. There, Presidents Mobutu and Eyadema continued the discussions they had started earlier at the distinguished guests' palace.

After these discussions, President Eyadema showed President Mobutu the war arsenal seized from the terrorists. At 1123, they arrived at the private residence of President Eyadema at Lome II [an area outside Lome City]. President Mobutu was accompanied by his delegation while President Eyadema was accompanied by his close aides, particularly the cabinet members. At the private residence Mobutu and Eyadema held a private discussion for about 30 minutes, which was followed by a luncheon hosted in honor of Mobutu by President Eyadema. The members of the two delegations also attended the luncheon.

Later on, the presidential motorcade drove off to Togo 2,000 ward, where Presidents Mobutu and Eyadema visited the big and modern village that hosted the fourth all-African trade fair and the first international trade fair of Lome. It is situated not far from the Lome International Airport. In the village, Presidents Eyadema and Mobutu inspected a detachment of 50 Zairian paratroopers sent in by President Mobutu to show his solidarity to the Togolese people and to General Eyadema following the events that occurred in our capital a few days ago. The two heads of state also visited the French contingent that arrived in Lome within the framework of the defense agreements existing between France and Togo. Since their arrival, the French troops have remained in their barracks at the Togo 2,000 area. From Togo 2,000, Presidents Eyadema and Mobutu headed for the distinguished guests' palace situated at the seaside. Upon their arrival, President Eyadema, once again, accompanied President Mobutu to his residence around 1535. After another round of discussions, President Eyadema left his guest around 1545. [passage omitted]

Mobutu Departs; Lome Reported Calm

AB291257 Paris AFP in English 1135 GMT 29 Sep 86

[Text] Lome, Sep 29 (AFP) — Zairian President Mobutu Sese Seko left here Monday after a 24-hour visit aimed at showing support for Togolese President Gnassingbe Eyadema following last week's coup attempt against his government.

Marshal Mobutu had several rounds of talks with Gen Eyadema after arriving here Sunday with a contingent of 50 parachutists. The two heads of state drove to the airport in an open car for the Zairian leader's departure.

The situation has returned to normal in Lome after the shoot-out last Tuesday night between security forces and a group of armed men in which 13 people were killed, though a curfew is still in effect.

Ghana, Burkina Faso Implicated

AB291249 Paris AFP in English 1230 GMT 29 Sep 86

[By Noel Zadi]

[Text] Lome, Sept 29 (AFP) — Guilchrist Olympio, son of deposed President Sylvanus Olympio, was the chief architect of last week's foiled bid to topple the Togolese Government, Interior Minister Kpotivi Lacle said Monday.

Mr Lacle, presenting to reporters eight of the attackers captured in the abortive coup, said the commando squad that battled government troops in Lome last Tuesday night received training in Ghana and Burkina Faso. He charged that a group of Burkinabe soldiers had been readied to help seize power from President Gnassingbe Eyadema.

Fourteen people died in the fighting, according to latest figures, and about 30 men were captured by the Army. A curfew remains in effect in the capital.

The interior minister said the involvement of Mr Olympio, whose father was deposed by Gen Eyadema in a bloody coup in January 1967, had been admitted by a number of the captured men. Another man operating outside Togo, identified as Francesco Lawson, had also been involved in the planning. He said that in addition to Togolese citizens, the commando squad of about 60 men was made up of nationals of Ghana, Mali and Niger.

Officials last week also said captured attackers (?had) admitted taking part in a series of bomb attacks in Lome last year that killed two people.

The minister's statement was the first allegation by Togolese authorities that leftist Burkina Faso had been involved in the coup plot. Gen Eyadema and other officials had already charged that the insurgents entered the country across the Ghanaian border, which skirts the suburbs of Lome.

Ghanaian Head of State Flt Lt Jerry Rawlings, another leftist who enjoys close ties with Burkinabe leader Capt Thomas Sankara, has not referred directly to the Togolese charges. But he denounced as "sinful" Togo's decision to invoke a 1963 defense treaty with France under which 150 French paratroops, along with fighter aircraft and a naval vessel, have been dispatched to the country.

Some 50 parachutists also arrived here with Zairian President Mobutu Sese Seko Sunday to bolster Gen Eyadema's administration. Marshal Mobutu left for home on Moday after a one-day visit to Lome to show his solidarity with the Togolese leader.

BOTSWANA

Kaunda Arrives for Independence Celebrations

MB271309 Gaborone Domestic Service in English
1125 GMT 27 Sep 86

[Text] President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia has paid a glowing tribute to Botswana on the occasion of the opening of the Gaborone International Fair. Dr Kaunda, who arrived this morning for a 5-day official visit to participate in the 20th anniversary of independence celebrations, said that Zambians have followed with great admiration Botswana's great achievements in all spheres of human endeavor during the past 20 years.

In a speech opening the Gaborone International Fair, which was broadcast live over Radio Botswana this morning, Dr Kaunda said that Zambians were conscious of the fact that upon the death of Botswana's first president, Sir Seretse Khama, who he described as a truly great man, another great man stepped into his shoes. Dr Kaunda said that President Masire's leadership reflected Sir Seretse's qualities because he was able to serve Batswana without distinction of color, race, religion, creed or tribe. He said this was why SADCC continued to function properly and effectively under the chairmanship of President Masire. Dr Kaunda said it was fortunate that Batswana continued to live in peace, unity, and prosperity after the departure of the nation's founding father.

On Botswana's development, Dr Kaunda said the country had achieved an impressive record of economic and political growth and stability under its dynamic leadership. He said Botswana's per capita income was one of the highest in sub-Saharan Africa. This year's World Bank report says Botswana had the second fastest growing economy in the world and the fastest in Africa, said Dr Kaunda.

The Zambian leader also noted that at independence Botswana had a total of not more than 5 km of tarred road, but today there were over 1,900 km of tarred road. He also said that the development of the social sector has been phenomenal, with a literacy rate of nearly 70 percent compared to 20 percent at independence. Eighty-three percent of the primary school age population had access to primary education.

On regional issues, Dr Kaunda reiterated the Frontline States' commitment to the total eradication of the dehumanizing system of apartheid in South Africa. Dr Kaunda said that the Frontline States seek the unconditional release of Nelson Mandela and other political prisoners, the lifting of the ban on the ANC and other political organizations, and the removal of the state of emergency in South Africa.

After opening the fair, Dr Kaunda, accompanied by his host, Dr Masire, toured selected stalls. On Monday Dr Kaunda will visit Kanye, where he will address a kgotla [traditional] meeting.

MOZAMBIQUE

'Armed Bandits' Said Crossing Malawi Border

MB281049 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
1030 GMT 28 Sep 86

[Text] The Mozambique Armed Forces killed 18 armed bandits in Milange District, Zambezia Province, last week. The bandits were killed during FPLM operations near the border with Malawi.

In an interview with AIM, the Milange District administrator said that the last few days have seen an increase in armed bandit infiltrations from (Mococorra), a Malawian region on the border with Milange.

Talks With Malawi Begin in Maputo

MB261357 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
1030 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] High-level delegations from Mozambique and Malawi have begun talks in Maputo. The Mozambican delegation is led by President Samora Machel, who has received a message from his Malawian counterpart, Kamuzu Banda. The message expresses the desire to strengthen the relations between the two countries.

On the occasion, the Malawian envoy disclosed that he was conveying his government's stand in view of the evidence of that country's involvement in support for the armed bandits, which was presented by President Samora Machel during the meeting with Presidents Kamuzu Banda of Malawi and Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia, and Zimbabwean Prime Minister Robert Mugabe in Blantyre 2 weeks ago. John Tembo, member of the Malawi party's executive committee, who leads the delegation, said that a high level security commission has already been established and will propose to the Mozambican authorities that the first meeting with its counterpart be held in one of the two countries.

At the opening of the talks President Samora Machel said that Malawi and Mozambique are linked not only by historic and geographic factors, but also by a common past. He added that it was necessary to find peaceful ways to the same destiny and future.

Talks Conclude

MB261810 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
1700 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Excerpts] The high-level delegation from Malawi, which held talks in Maputo today with its Mozambican counterpart, led by President Samora Machel, has left Maputo for Malawi.

At a news conference given at Maputo Airport before his departure the head of the delegation, John Tembo, who is also a member of the Malawi party's executive committee, told the journalists that his delegation carried a message which dealt, among other things, with cooperation between the two countries in areas such as economy and transport. He further said that the meeting his delegation held with President Samora Machel was cordial and very serious, and, therefore, his delegation was pleased that the meeting was held. [passage omitted].

The Malawian delegation was seen off at the Maputo International Airport by the minister of national defense, Army General Alberto Chipande.

SOUTH AFRICA

Government Declines Comment on Sanctions Veto

MB280605 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 27 Sep 86

[Text] The government has declined to comment on the American President's veto of a bill calling for broad economic sanctions against South Africa. Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha said in a brief statement that the government had repeatedly stated its views on sanctions and that any other comment would not be in the interest of the country at this stage.

Tutu Says Reagan Veto Supports 'Vicious Policies'

MB271151 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1100 GMT 27 Sep 86

[Text] Archbishop Tutu has condemned President Reagan's veto of the U.S. sanctions bill. A statement was read on his behalf by his chaplain.

[Begin unidentified chaplain recording] President Reagan has made his moral position quite clear. He will give ritual, verbal condemnation of apartheid and express his abhorrence of it, but the man who has applied sanctions against Poland, Nicaragua, and Libya at the drop of a hat refuses steadfastly to take any effective actions against one of the most vicious policies the world has known. I am not surprised. I am glad that the people of the United States have a different view to that of their President. Apartheid will be dismantled and its victims will remember those who helped to destroy this evil system, and President Reagan will be judged harshly by history. [end recording]

Canadian Embassy Announces Sanctions Package

MB261325 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1219 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] Pretoria, Sept 26, SAPA — The Canadian Government today announced a decision to ban the importation of agricultural products, uranium, coal, iron and steel from South Africa. A statement by the Canadian Embassy quoted Mr Joe Clark, Canada's secretary of state for external affairs, as saying the measures would come into effect on October 1.

"Mr Clark indicated that this action follows up the commitment made by the (Canadian) prime minister at the Commonwealth heads of government review meeting held in London from August 3 to 5," the embassy statement said.

"On that occasion Commonwealth leaders recognised the lack of concrete progress on the part of South Africa to dismantle apartheid and to establish a non-racial and representative government.

"They agreed that the adoption of substantial economic measures against South Africa was a moral and political imperative to which a positive response can no longer be deferred. They agreed, in this light, to adopt a further series of measures and commend them to the rest of the Commonwealth and the wider international community for urgent adoption and implementation," the embassy statement said.

It went on: "The minister mentioned that, pursuant to the provisions of the export and import permits act, arrangements have been made to place agricultural products, uranium, coal, iron and steel of South African origin on the import control list.

"Accordingly, Canadian importers wishing to import these goods will be required to obtain an import permit as a condition to entry.

"Mr Clark noted that permits will not normally be granted. The minister pointed out that this decision will affect, on the basis of 1985 shipments, some 87.5 million (Canadian) dollars worth of Canadian imports from South Africa.

"Mr Clark recognises that some Canadian establishments, which relied on South African imports for the bulk of their business, will be substantially affected, particularly in the short-term, as they seek to find alternative sources of supply.

"It is possible, the minister noted, that some companies might have to resort to short-term layoffs, while some others might incur losses in profitability.

"To alleviate some of this hardship, Mr Clark mentioned that provisions have been made to allow entry to those goods which, on October 1, are in transit.

"Additionally, arrangements are being made to allow, until the end of the year, the entry for goods which are covered by a binding contractual commitment entered into prior to August 5.

"The minister, in making the announcement, welcomed last week's decision by the European Economic Community and Japan to impose sanctions against South Africa."

The statement quoted Mr Clark as saying:

"It is our hope that these measures will become part of a wider programme of international action and spur authorities in Pretoria to initiate, in the context of a suspension of violence on all sides, a process of dialogue across lines of colour, politics and religion, with a view to establishing a non-racial and representative government in a united and non-fragmented South Africa."

Bomb Damages Johannesburg Hotel; Three Injured

MB261310 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1308 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] Johannesburg, Sept 26, SAPA — A "small blast" shook a hotel in Johannesburg's Braamfontein business district cum flatland at about 2 oclock this afternoon, the Bureau for Information has confirmed.

Three men, two of them white, were slightly injured, while a white man suffered a heart attack at the scene, an eyewitness told SAPA.

The blast was apparently caused by a bomb placed in a toilet at the Devonshire Hotel. Activity seemed to be centred in an alley separating the hotel from management services building at the corner of Melle and Jorissen (CQ) streets.

Police cordoned off the vicinity within five minutes, as ambulances and a fire engine "sirened" their way in to deal with casualties and a small fire reportedly caused by the blast.

A spokeswoman for the bureau issued the following statement to SAPA:

"There has been an explosion at the Devonshire Hotel on the corner of Jorrissen Street and Melle Street in Braamfontein Johannesburg at 1400 hours today.

"It occurred in the toilet of the bar. No injuries were reported. There was considerable damage. The cause of the explosion is not yet known. The area has been cordoned off."

Police told SAPA at the scene the blast ripped through toilets on the ground floor of the hotel. Lt Pierre Louw, SAP media liaison officer for the Witwatersrand, said three men were slightly injured and taken to the Johannesburg Hospital. The extent of their injuries was "slight."

A student who had been in the student bar at the hotel, not far from Wits University, suffered minor cuts to his hand when a mirror in the bar shattered in the blast.

Former Ciskei Official Freed in Raid on Prison

MB261056 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1053 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] East London Sept 26 SAPA — A group of white men armed with machineguns stormed the Middeldrift Prison last night and freed Charles Sebe, the former head of Ciskei's security forces.

In a second incident in Ciskei last night, President Lennox Sebe's son, Major General Kwane Sebe, was abducted by a group of unidentified men.

Ciskei's director general of communications, Mr Headman Sontunzi, said today that he did not know if the two incidents were connected. Mr Sontunzi said the white men attacked the Middeldrift Prison with machinegun fire and entered the cell where Charles Sebe, also a brother of the president, was being held. They escaped by means of rope ladders which were left at the scene. The attackers then sped off in three cars together with Charles Sebe.

Mr Sontunzi said a prison warder was wounded in the attack. He said the abduction of Gen Kwane Sebe took place in the vicinity of the Amatola Sun Hotel.

Gen Sebe was abducted together with a Colonel Z. Ngwanya. Gen Sebe is the head of an elite division of the Ciskeian security police and Col Ngwanya is his second in command.

Mr Sontunzi said the two men had gone to the hotel to keep an appointment. He said an intensive police search was under way for the two men and also for Charles Sebe.

Kidnappers Demand Resignation of Ciskei President

MB290511 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1920 GMT 28 Sep 86

[Text] East London, Sept 28, SAPA — The Ciskei President Lennox Sebe's eldest son, Kwane, and a senior police officer are being held hostage in Transkei by Mr Namba Sebe, President Sebe's brother, the Ciskei Government said today. A statement issued by the Ciskei Government said it had been informed by Mr Namba Sebe, who fled Ciskei while facing charges of fraud and corruption, that Maj Gen Kwane Sebe, commander of the Ciskei police's elite unit, and his second in command, Col Zandisile Ngwanya, would be freed in exchange for the release from prison of Toni and Kambashe Sebe, sons of Mr Namba Sebe and his brother Charles, who escaped from a Ciskei prison on Friday.

A further demand was that President Sebe resign, Ciskei's deputy director-general of foreign affairs and information, Mr Headman Somtunzi, said in a statement released today. He said that since the abduction of both Gen Sebe and Con Ngwanya from the vicinity of the Amatola Sun Hotel in Bisho early on Friday morning, it had been established that they were being held as hostages at Mr Namba Sebe's Umtata home.

The abduction of the two police officers took place shortly after President Sebe's other brother, Charles, had been freed from the Middledrift Prison by a group of unidentified white men who climbed the prison wall and wounded a guard during an exchange of gunfire.

Mr Charles Sebe, the former head of the Ciskei security forces, had been serving a 12-year prison sentence for inciting police and army officers to release a detained officer by force. He said that Mr Namba Sebe, in a message of President Sebe via the minister, demanded that the president release Toni Sebe and Khambashe Sebe, who are serving prison sentences for terrorism. Toni is Mr Namba Sebe's son and Khambashe is the son of Charles Sebe. Both are former members of the Ciskei state security service and are serving long-term prison sentences in Ciskei after they were convicted in 1984 for complicity in an unsuccessful rebellion against President Sebe's government. Khambashe Sebe was found guilty on the main count of terrorism after the court found he had fired several shots at the home of the then Ciskei minister of foreign affairs, Mr B.N. Pityi, during July of 1983. He was sentenced to 26 years imprisonment. Toni Sebe was found guilty of complicity in the act and also of failing to report the shooting incident to the police.

"On Friday night Namba Sebe phoned the minister again and demanded that the president and his government should step down so that he and Charles Sebe could take over the reins of government," Mr Somtunzi said. He said the latter demand confirmed that Charles Sebe wanted a coup which would place him at the head the Ciskei Government. "Hence this impetuous demand after Charles Sebe's escape from jail on Friday. The earlier demand seems to have been motivated by a desire to achieve the freedom and liberty of his son from prison. However, the second demand smacks of political ambition and desires of people whose goal it is to achieve the amalgamation of Ciskei and Transkei by using refugees and hostages," Mr Somtunzi said. "We have noted with dismay the use of Transkei as a springboard of vicious and vitriolic attacks on the Government of Ciskei and we have wondered whether the condonation of these acts is not a blot on statesmanship and diplomacy," he added. Mr Somtunzi said Charles Sebe's whereabouts were unknown.

Mr Namba Sebe could not be contacted at his Umtata home today. The house was guarded by armed soldiers who said only members of the family were allowed to enter.

Grenade Explodes in Alberton Nightclub 28 Sep

MB290459 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1928 GMT 28 Sep 86

[Text] Johannesburg, Sept 28, SAPA — Three people were injured when a handgrenade was hurled into the lobby of a packed multi-racial nightclub in the coloured township of Eden Park, near Alberton, early today. The attack took place at the 527 International Discoteque at about 1.15am. The grenade was believed to have been of Soviet origin.

Injured in the blast were Mr Lucas Johan Meyer, 25, head of security at the club, his friend Miss Bobby Hovell, 20, address unknown, and the club's manageress, Miss Lorraine Wilkinson, 24, of Eden Park. Mr Meyer's legs were shattered when he tried to kick the grenade. He also sustained shrapnel wounds to the stomach. Miss Wilkinson suffered an eye injury and Miss Hovell sustained a foot injury. They were all admitted to the Johannesburg Hospital. A spokesman said earlier today that Mr Meyer and Miss Hovell were in serious condition. Miss Wilkinson was "satisfactory."

A Bureau for Information spokesman said the club was extensively damaged. Damage has been estimated at about R12000. There is a hole in the carpeted concrete floor, windows have been shattered, glasses have been broken and the club's air conditioning system damaged. There was shrapnel damage to walls, ceiling and furniture.

A club employee and Mr Meyer's brother-in-law, Mr Greg van der Walt, said he thought the attack was not directed at the club, but at specific people. "We do not know who the grenade was directed at," said Mr Meyer's wife, Bennita.

The man who threw the grenade, described as dark and tall, was later found to have entered the premises through a rear entrance, where a gate chain had been broken with wire cutters. The grenade, thrown through the lobby door, had rolled across the floor towards the door to the office where Miss Wilkinson was working. Mr Meyer, in the lobby at the time, shouted "grenade" as the attacker closed the door and ran off. Mr Meyer tried to kick the grenade away as Mrs Wilkinson came from her office. The grenade, on a 4.5 second fuse, exploded, shattering Mr Meyer's leg and sending shrapnel into Miss Wilkinson's face.

Truck Detonates Land Mine; No Injuries

MB261502 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1458 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] Pretoria Sept 26 SAPA — The Bureau for Information has issued the following further unrest report:

"A black man and his two female passengers had a narrow escape early this morning when the light truck in which they were traveling detonated a landmine.

"The incident occurred at about 0320 this morning on the Mjindi experimental farm in Die Ubombo police division, northern Natal.

"The right rear wheel of the Ford F100 detonated the landmine. The driver and his two passengers, who were sitting in the cabin, were not injured.

"They walked to the nearest Army camp to request help. The vehicle was seriously damaged."

Information Bureau Releases Unrest Reports

28 Sep

MB280853 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0851 GMT 28 Sep 86

[Text] Pretoria, Sept 28, SAPA — The following is the Bureau for Information, Pretoria, unrest situation report for the period 6am yesterday to 6am today.

Three persons were injured when a hand grenade was thrown at the entrance of the 527 Night Club in Eden Park at 01h15 this morning. Extensive damage was caused. The perpetrator(s) are as yet unknown. Slightly injured in the explosion were: Larai Wilkenson, a coloured woman, 24, of 19 Peterson Street Eden Park and as yet unidentified white woman whose age is also not known at this time. A white man, Johan Meyer 27, of 3 Kuisab Street, Alberton was seriously injured in the explosion. All the injured were admitted to the Johannesburg General Hospital.

Less than 15 unrest related incidents were reported during this period with the majority occurring in the eastern Cape.

The burned corpse of an unknown black man over the age of 18 was discovered in Malie Street in KwaNobuhle. In KwaZakele a man over the age of 18 was slightly injured when a group of unknown persons set a private vehicle alight.

Three black men over 18 years of age were arrested in Zwide when security forces were forced to use tearsmoke to disperse a large crowd which was stoning their vehicle. On the west Rand (Kagiso) Mr Benson Mfumbu 34, of 5888 Kagiso was burned to death when a private home was set alight by unknown arsonists. Police investigations into all mentioned incidents are continuing.

29 Sep

MB291005 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1000 GMT 29 Sep 86

[Text] Pretoria, Sept 29, SAPA — The following is the unrest report issued by the Bureau for Information for the period 6 am yesterday to 6am today.

The number of unrest related incidents remained low with fewer than 15 being reported. The majority of these occurred in the eastern Cape.

In Soweto in the eastern Cape two security force members were slightly injured when a group of unidentified persons fired two shots at members of the forces who were in conversation with a group of black people. Const J.F. Eksteen was wounded in the head and Const P. Viviers in the left leg. The attackers were dispersed. No arrests were made.

With reference to the hand grenade attack on the 527 Night Club (unrest report of 28/9/86), initial enquiries indicate that the grenade was of local origin and that the incident was not unrest related.

Police enquiries are continuing.

Three ANC Suspects Sentenced to 15 Years

MB261052 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1050 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] Johannesburg, Sept 26, SAPA — Three men connected with the banned African National Congress were each sentenced to 15 years jail by a Rand Supreme Court judge today. They were convicted of treason earlier this week.

Sibusiso Peter Paul Ngwenya, 32, and Abraham Lentswane, 30, both of Soweto, and Guy Malamba, 25, of Umlazi, Durban, lodged an application for leave to appeal against sentence.

Mr Justice M. J. Strydom referred to treason as "one of the most serious offences." He also referred to the mitigating and aggravating factors he had borne in mind.

The mitigating factors included:

— The men were relatively young.
— Their lives had been disrupted.
— They had been in custody for more than nine months.

The judge also referred to the men's personal circumstances. The court heard that Ngwenya had enrolled at the University of Zululand where he failed a pre-BSC course. He later enrolled at the University of Fort Hare for a BCOM but told the court that he did not complete it because he was "kicked out" after being detained for attending a prayer meeting at the time of Steve Biko's death. He trained as a computer programmer.

Ngwenya, the court heard, travelled to Botswana to enquire about the death of his brother who had joined the ANC.

Malamba and Lentswane left South Africa at different times to further their studies. They underwent military training and later returned to South Africa.

Lentswana had been unable to complete his studies because of financial problems. He told the court that the June 76 unrest caused him to leave for Botswana to further his studies. In 1977 he decided to join Umkonto We Sizwe — the armed wing of the ANC — with a view to acquiring some military knowledge so that he could "fight to destroy apartheid and establish a democratic society."

Mr Justice Strydom said he could not ignore the aggravating circumstances, which included the fact that both Malamba and Lentswane were members of the ANC while Ngwenya, who was not a member, associated himself with the aims of the organisation for at least a few months.

The men were found guilty of, among other things, conspiring to kill a Durban policeman and conspiring to shoot down SA Defence Force aircraft.

Commentary Enumerates Reform Accomplishments

MB290537 Johannesburg Doemstic Service in English 0500 GMT 29 Sep 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] Slogans and cliches dominate the debate on South African political issues, both here and abroad. One favorite — repeated most recently by the British foreign secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe — takes various forms: that change in South Africa is too slow and too late, that it is cosmetic, not meaningful, or simply non-existent. A stock-taking of reform, however, gives the lie to this parrot cry.

This morning, South Africa enters the 9th year of a new era: an era that, as the present state president took over the reignsof government, ushered in a program of political change and constitutional reform unprecedented in our history.

Reform in the past 8 years has been structured on three main foundations. The first of these is legislation, and here the lodestar has been the removal from the statute books of all legislation that contains discrimination on the basis of race, ethnic connection, or origin. The list of legislative reforms is a long one and includes the abolition of the Mixed Marriages Act, offensive sections of the Immorality Act, the Prohibition of Political Interference Act, and the total abolition of apartheid in the manpower field. Also scrapped has been legislation on influx control and the so-called pass laws as well as legislation prohibiting Indians from living in certain parts of the country. At the same time, Parliament has passed legislation enabling black citizens to obtain full property rights through freehold title in any proclaimed black township anywhere in South Africa as well as legislation providing for a single South African citizenship by restoring South African citizenship to those black persons permanently resident in South Africa who lost this citizenship when their national states became independent.

The second leg of reform concerns public facilities, and here too, the list is a long one. Following earlier action to desegregate government buildings such as post offices and the abolition of apartheid in sport, the progressive desegregation of hotels, restaurants, bottle stores, cinemas, and other public places, as well as entire central business districts was set in motion. This was accompanied by the desegregation (at the discretion of the controlling local authority) of such facilities as libraries, public parks, beaches, and public transport.

Thirdly, there has been the reform of structures of government, the most notable of many reforms having been the establishment of a tricameral Parliament and a restructured President's Council through which colored and Indian citizens have been brought into the mainstream of political and governmental life. The creation of structures to accommodate black citizens in an equitable political dispensation lies ahead, awaiting mutually acceptable terms for negotiation and debate.

The three foundations of change and reform have been firmly and solidly laid, and the building upon them is a continuing and vigorous activity.

Press Comments on Current Issues, Problems

[Editorial Report]

SOWETAN: Faith in West Lost

"We are frankly bored with people like the British Foreign Secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, who rather late in the day told the United Nations General Assembly that reform in South Africa was too slow and piecemeal to stem bloodshed," says the page 4 editorial in Johannesburg *Sowetan* in English on 25 September. *Sowetan* says that blacks in South Africa have "long decided" that the troubles of South Africa are going to be solved by the people of South Africa. "We have lost faith in the West doing anything significant to make our future more secure," says the editorial.

'Focus' on Lesotho Links with Rsa

The "Focus" column on the same page features an interview with Lesotho's Foreign Minister Lengolo Monyake who says that the Lesotho Government has no objection in principle to establishing diplomatic relations with South Africa at ambassadorial level. Monyake "denied reports that Pretoria had set the establishment of high-level diplomatic relations as a condition for the signing of the Lesotho Highlands Water Project treaty." As to why the treaty had not been signed yet he said that it was " 'awaiting approval'." "Mr Monyake rejected a suggestion that the South African Government might be hesitant to sign the treaty because of fears for the security of the water project, arising either from the possibility of sabotage by African National Congress insurgents or future changes in the attitude of the Lesotho Government." Monyake said the Lesotho Government would not allow the ANC military cadres to operate in or from Lesotho.

THE STAR on Natal Indaba

"While the rest of South Africa's politics get murkier, the Natal Indaba is producing interesting results," says a page 12 editorial in Johannesburg *The Star* in English on 25 September. *The Star* says that even though the participants in the Indaba may not have all the answers or everyone's support, "at least they are working openly, on a logical plan underwritten by many of the major players in that province's politics," which "cannot be said of national politics." *The Star* believes that if the government allows the indaba to put its proposals into practice, an "injection of political optimism" could be given to South Africa's body politic.

THE CITIZEN on 'Special Constables'

The page 6 editorial in Johannesburg *The Citizen* in English on 25 September says that "the fact that the special constables are under attack before they have even taken a step in the townships shows how biased and prejudiced the Government's critics are," and "how little recognition is given to the imperative need to restore law and order in the townships, which the radicals have been trying to destroy." *The Citizen* also says that suggestions that the special constables are vigilantes in disguise are "far-fetched." "Why put them through any training, and then link them publicly with the police, if they are vigilantes?" asks the editorial. "Perhaps critics think that having the undisciplined 'comrades' necklace or intimidate people is preferable to having patrols of special constables helping to put a stop to such activity."

BUSINESS DAY on Sanctions

A page 6 editorial in Johannesburg *Business Day* in English on 25 September comments on the withdrawal of foreign companies from South Africa, saying "as the factories close, the retrenched workers can go back to working in suburban gardens" and "try to put together shattered lives on a third of the income and a tenth of the status they earned in the factories of the capitalists. The radical activists on the campuses must be jubilant." The editorial further points out that a ban on coal exports will put miners out of work, which "will no doubt please the executives of the National Union of Mineworkers" and may even force the mining companies to make smaller profits. "That they will do so without losing profitability is part of the devilish nature of capitalism," says the editorial.

CAPE TIMES on Aliens Act

"An estimated half-million black people living in the Western Cape are now illegal residents in terms of a kind of born-again pass law system," says a page 6 editorial in the Cape Town *Cape Times* in English on 24 September. The editorial refers to the Aliens Act which makes "all citizens of the Transkei and Ciskei, living outside their 'independent' states, aliens" who can be "summarily deported." *Cape Times* believes the government has an obligation to "explain the logic in abolishing what is now recognised almost universally as a bad measure, only to replace it with another that, if anything, has the potential to disrupt even more lives."

BEELD: RSA Not Like a 'Tired Bull'

A page 24 editorial in Johannesburg *Beeld* in Afrikaans on 25 September says: "For the last couple of years the world has evidently had the idea that South Africa, like a tired bull in a bullfight, is ready for the deathblow. The sanctions anger is merely the completion of an isolation process which began in the 60s." *Beeld* says that to everyone's astonishment "the bull does not want to stand faintly still for the deathblow. Instead it fights back aggressively." *Beeld* believes that the climate was "never as good for a well considered long term diplomatic campaign to promote South Arica's point of view."

DIE TRANSVALER on Homeland for Whites

A page 24 editorial in Pretoria *Die Transvaler* in Afrikaans on 24 September comments on Chairman of the South African Bureau for Racial Affairs Carel Boshoff's enthusiastic support of an "exclusive homeland for whites within the borders of South Africa." *Die Transvaler* says that if by a referendum the whole white population does not accept such a proposal, then there is the option of creating a homeland for those whites who want one and for "those people who steadfastly refuse to face reality, to leave them to their dreams and exasperating politics." *Die Transvaler* believes that "eventually the realities of the reform process will catch up with them and eliminate them." "It is just a pity that so much hurt and damage will be brought about in this process," says the paper.

Ciskei: One-Party State

Johannesburg *Business Day* in English on 26 September carries a page 6 editorial on the slate for 23 November elections in the Ciskei homeland. Elections "will not now be necessary because all 23 candidates put up by Chief Lennox Sebe's ruling National Independence Party were returned unopposed. Which would seem to suggest that Ciskei is a land devoid of both dissenters and cranks, or that it is governed by terror." "There will be no need to quarrel, and little need to struggle for consensus. Consensus, after all, has been built into the system. Given such one-party unanimity, dissent is not only crankish — it may be downright suicidal."

Sullivan Demands Rejected

In an article on the same page, the Rev Leon Sullivan, author of the Sullivan Principles, a corporate code of ethics for U.S. companies in South Africa, is noted to have recently set a deadline for ending apartheid, after which, if no action has been taken, he calls on all U.S. companies to abandon their South African interests. However, comments garnered from executives of U.S. affiliates "indicate that, while Sullivan has acquired considerable influence in determining U.S. corporate policy in SA, that influence is limited mainly to the shaping of social responsibility programmes. He probably will have less success in determining when and where companies should operate." American Chamber of Commerce Director Ken Mason notes: "'We are against disinvestment, no matter where the call may come from.'" An IBM spokesman in New York adds: "'We share the Rev Sullivan's sense of urgency; however, timetables are not in our opinion the best way to deal with problems in SA. A more effective policy is for U.S. companies in that country to work for peaceful change.'"

Britain Forging Active Policy

John Battersby, in London, focuses in a page seven column on the significance of Oliver Tambo's being received in Great Britain by Foreign Secretary Geoffrey Howe and Minister of State Lynda Chalker. "The meeting, characterised in enthusiastic diplomatic language by the British Foreign Office, was immediately interpreted by the ANC as a major breakthrough ...." These talks apparently mark "the beginning of a major diplomatic initiative — 'a longer-term but crucial game plan.'" Chalker, speaking at a meeting of international businessmen, remarked: "'Apartheid's walls are not going to fall from a single blast of the sanctions trumpet.'" Future British emphasis would be placed on "positive measures — particularly the promotion and funding of training and education for blacks by British business, direct British government assistance to blacks through organisations such as the Urban Foundation, financial assistance to SA refugees and the victims of apartheid, and further recognition of black trade unions." "Britain's revised foreign policy will ensure that SA's rulers will at all times have the option of pulling back from the brink of a devastating war of attrition."

Three Future Scenarios

Scenarios envisioned for South Africa's future by Professor Lawrence Schlemmer, director of the Center of Applied Social Sciences at the University of Natal, are listed on page 7. In a speech to the South Africa-Britain Trade Association, he outlined three five-year scenarios: 1. "Co-optive domination, where whites continued to dominate decision-making at the political level ... He warned it would be difficult to establish credibility for this type of system in black communities." 2. "Siege state, where rising unrest leads government to take a back-to-the-wall stance. Schlemmer explained that a government with nothing to lose would naturally resort to naked coercion." 3. "Revolutionary decay, leading to majority rule within five years. There was no evidence this was a possibility unless government lost its will to control. While reluctant to predict an outcome Schlemmer said if an attempt at a reform alliance is bungled, a siege state was likely to follow."

Bomb Laid to ANC

Johannesburg *The Citizen* in English on 26 September, in a page six editorial, notes that the bombing of the Soweto housing director's home is "our first limpet mine blast in a White suburb." "We do not believe that rent boycotters have limpet mines of Russian origin at their disposal; we can safely assume that this one was planted by the African National Congress." "How the rents issue will finally be resolved is not certain. But clearly the crisis must be resolved nationally as a matter of urgency." Furthermore, if the attack is the ANC's way of showing solidarity with the boycotters, "it confirms once more how little regard it has for life and property. If the attack is a signal that the ANC intends to take its campaign of terrorism into the White suburbs, then it is time local business leaders who are soft on terrorism woke up to the fact they have been talking to a despicable, bloodthirsty group."

Media Center Failure

Johannesburg *The Star* in English on 26 September uses a page eight editorial to remark on the Bureau for Information's closure of its media center. "Having belatedly discovered that it is not, after all, master of the communications universe, the Bureau for Information has decided on the worst possible solution: to hold back the news until the bureaucracy has got round to checking its own meagre information against the facts furnished by the Press." "What a grotesque admission of failure." "Now the State concedes that it is not nearly so good at this task and that it probably cannot get it right quickly ... it simply announces a new policy of supplying less information than ever. Thus does South Africa slip down the path to total news management and ultimate Big Brother censorship."

Flourishing ANC Diplomacy

John D'Oliveira, in a column on the same page, reviews the expanding recognition received by the ANC in foreign countries. "Moving out of the diplomatic shadows," the ANC has, since June, met British Minister of State Lynda Chalker, U.S. Ambassador to Zambia Paul Hare, British Foreign Secretary Geoffrey Howe, and U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs Chester Crocker. Tambo is also expected to meet U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz on the latter's visit to southern Africa in October. "Anybody who attended the Nonaligned Movement summit ... can attest to the high level of support the ANC enjoys in the so-called Third World." "So, the ANC is the darling of the non-aligned Third World, it is recognised by the communist Second World as the only viable resistance movement in South Africa and it now has overt recognition from the most important elements of the capitalist First World." "The ANC's voice is being increasingly heard ...."

South Africa's 'Lebanonization'

Cape Town *Cape Times* in English on 25 September emphasizes the reminder carried by this week's bombing of the Soweto housing director's home in a page 12 editorial. "The incident leaves an ominous impression ... the Lebanonization process continues apace, in spite of soothing words from the Bureau for Information in Pretoria about things returning to normal. The primary forces ranged against one another, an embittered, deprived black youth and an obstinate government, rely on the same means — force and violence — to achieve their myopic ends." "... the base of the problem is political rights. While blacks are deprived of meaningful rights, things will remain unresolved and dangerous. The stage will be set for civil war."

Bread Price Increases

Johannesburg *Sowetan* in English on 26 September, in a page four editorial, notes that the recently announced increase in bread prices reflects the fact that "economic and political problems arise from poverty and social distress caused chiefly by the rise in the price of basic foodstuffs. The more the basic commodities are priced out of the reach of the poorer people in our communities, the longer it will take for things to get back to normal."

Battle for Botha Successor

In the "Joe's Burg" column on page 5, it is noted that "word is going around that the knives are out in the battle for a successor to Mr P.W. Botha. All indications had been that Mr F.W. de Klerk would walk it," but "there are those Nats who believe that, having wrested the head-of-state position from the Transvaal, the worst thing that could happen is for the position to slip away from the Cape. Which could mean that another candidate for the presidency will be Chris Heunis, the man nobody understands because they simply can't hear what he is saying." A possible compromise candidate is Gerrit Viljoen, "who they say is far more intelligent than many Nats put together." Pik Botha's possibilities are small; "he seems to have played all his cards and run out of ideas."

Constable Use Opposed

Johannesburg *City Press* in English on 28 September [as published], in a page two editorial, comments on the meagerness of a 3-week training course for 1000 new township constables. "Unlike the SA police, blackjack training is scant and hardly matches the grit and discipline needed in the volatile situation" in the townships. "Our townships are presently operating on a very, very short fuse and it would take the misguided actions of a half-baked policeman to set the whole place on fire."

Police Investigation Demanded

Percy Qoboza, in his "Percy's Itch" column on page six, calls on police commissioner Johan Coetzee to begin an inquiry into the shooting deaths of five Dube mourners, killed during an all-night funeral vigil. Such violence illustrates a broader security policy on black funerals. "This is why the commissioner must now take effective steps to break that cycle. And the only way to do this is to demonstrate to his law enforcement officers that every death and every incident they get involved in will be subjected to the microscopic scrutiny of the highest possible legal machinery — and that if anybody is found to have let their enthusiasm loose in a criminal manner, they will not escape the fury of the judicial process." Steps must be taken to "reassure the community that the police are not above the law."

Kinross Disaster Not Murder

Johannesburg *The Star* in English on 27 September, in a page 10 editorial, dismisses claims by the National Union of Mineworkers that the tragedy at the Kinross gold mine reflects racial discrimination. The union "says mineworkers were murdered. This exaggerated rhetoric serves no purpose other than to polarise more people. It is true that apartheid has bedevilled labour relations, restricted black progress and damaged race relations — underground as much as on the surface. But it is not true to ascribe the tragedy to an ideology."

Unfolding Election Prospects

"The problem with the National Party, a senior Cabinet Minister recently complained, is that we reform to the left, but we have to market ourselves to the right." The scenario for possible November elections is thus previewed by David Braun in his "Political Commentary" on the same page. "The bogy of the white right has frequently been blamed for putting the brakes on reform. It has alo been used successfully by the Government to intimidate the more progressive section of the white electorate to vote to keep the extreme right from power." However, a seeming electoral drift is occurring; "this trend is that the white electorate is shifting to the right. The CP/HNP [Conservative Party/Reformed National Party] support is in the ascendancy and the NP/PFP [National Party/Progressive Federal Party] support is declining." Politicians also realize "how fickle the electorate is, particularly in times of adversity." "The NP has taken the country through some far-reaching reforms which have cost it dearly in terms of loss of supporters to the right. However, in recent months the Government has taken measures to consolidate and stabilise its support by treading water on reform. It is also exploiting the international sanctions campaign to unite white voters behind its banner. The Government remains tough (if not tougher) on security issues while powerful interest groups (such as farmers and border towns) have been well looked after by means of aid programmes. Measures to stimulate the economy also seem to be working at last, so the election prospects for the Government are not looking too bad after all."

Van Zyl Slabbert Returns

Johannesburg *The Weekly Mail* in English for 26 September to 2 October, in a page one article, reports the return of former Progressive Federal Party leaders Frederik van Zyl Slabbert and Alex Boraine. "The Institute for a Democratic Alternative in South Africa, with Boraine as executive director and Slabbert as director of planning and policy, will open its first offices in Port Elizabeth in November. Offices are planned also for Cape Town, East London, Pretoria, Johannesburg, and Durban. "Slabbert said yesterday the institute would aim to focus debate on post-apartheid South Africa and to encourage people, particularly whites, to give attention to democratic alternatives for the country." Funding will come from "overseas foundations and churches."

Black Policing Black

"The controversial decision to recruit a new 6,000-strong force of special black constables ... is but the latest step in a policy of arming and training blacks to help contain the revolt by fellow blacks." So says an article by Patrick Laurence on page nine. "In the past 18 months 6,000 council policemen... have assumed duty in townships all over South Africa." "The largest contingent of council police — 900 — serve in Soweto. Another 300 are due to join them." Dr Simon Baynham, in a recent article, "reflects on the consequences of having too few policemen on the ground. One catastrophic result has been overreaction on the part of (very often) young, under- trained and frightened men who simply do not have the numbers, means or disposition to tackle rioting crowds through the phased use of force." Council police have reportedly "won a reputation for shooting first and asking questions afterwards. Most are recruited from rural areas and often have little empathy for the townsfolk whose interests they supposedly serve ...." "But, whatever its defects, the use of black policemen, soldiers, and auxiliaries is calculated to prolong the life-span of white rule and that, in the end, is almost certainly the bottom line for South Africa's governors."

ZAMBIA

Kaunda Calls Reagan Refusal to Visit 'Sad'

MB261225 Lusaka Domestic Service in English
1115 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] President Kaunda has described President Reagan's refusal to visit southern Africa as a sad decision which will have a negative effect on the [words indistinct] (?towards South Africa). The president said in an interview with an Australian television journalist in Chingola last night that Mr Reagan has missed a rare opportunity to study at first hand what is happening in southern Africa. President Kaunda said Mr Reagan's coming would have made a difference, in that it would have helped him (?in shaping his) policy towards southern Africa in general and South Africa in particular. He called on [words indistinct] and said at the reception that Mr Reagan's decision absolved the Frontline States from blame. The super-volatile situation in southern Africa has been (?exploited) [passage indistinct]

ZIMBABWE

Mugabe Leaves for New York; To Address U.N.

MB270527 Harare Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 27 Sep 86

[Text] The prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe, left Harare for New York last night, where he will address the 41st session of the UN General Assembly in his capacity as current chairman of the Nonaligned Movement. Comrade Mugabe was seen off at the airport by the deputy prime minister, Comrade Simon Muzenda, cabinet ministers, and members of the diplomatic corps. A statement issued by the Department of Information says the prime minister will also travel to the American State of Massachusetts, where he will receive an honorary doctorate of human letters from the University of Massachusetts on first of next month.

Comrade Mugabe is accompanied by his wife, Comrade Sally, and senior government officials. The prime minister will be joined by the minister of foreign affairs, Comrade Witness Mangwende, who is already attending the current session of the UN General Assembly.